The Wellsboro Gazette.

VOL. XLII. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1916. NO. 41.

TWO KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Morris Run Man Crushed to Death Between An Automobile and a Bridge

The third auto fatality near Blossburg within two weeks occurred last Monday morning at 7 o'clock, when an automobile crashed into the end of the iron bridge on the road from Morris Run to Blossburg, fatally injuring Enoch Bartkowski, of Morris Run, one of the occupants of the car.

The automobile was owned and driven by John W. Mosher, of Blossburg, who conducts an auto livery. Mr. Mosher was bringing an auto party to Blossburg from Morris Run early in the morning and when approaching the bridge in some manner he lost control of the machine, the auto crashing into the end of the bridge with great force.

Mr. Bartkowski occupied the seat in front with Mr. Mosher, and his body was caught between the auto and the bridge, several ribs being crushed besides receiving internal injuries, which caused his death at the Blossburg Hospital in less than an hour following the accident.

There were four other occupants of the auto, but besides minor injuries and a bad shaking up all escaped. The auto was badly damaged although it remained right side up. Another auto quickly took the injured man to the hospital where he was given medical attention but to no avail.

The cause of the accident has not as yet been definitely determined but is being investigated. Mr. Mosher states that he was not driving at a high rate of speed and that the accident was unavoidable.

Mr. Bartkowski was a well known resident of Morris Run. He was about 40 years of age and leave a family of seven children.

At the recent term of court Mosher was returned by the Constable of Hamilton township for running his car while intoxicated. He was arrested Monday following the accident on a similar charge. He waived a hearing and gave bail for his appearance at court.

Towanda Man Killed.

Joseph R. Pickering, 35 years old, of Towanda, was almost instantly killed when an automobile which he was driving went over a bank near Ralston on Monday afternoon.

Pickering was one of a party of four, the other member being his wife and Mrs. Alice Dietrick and Mrs. C. D. Six, on their way from Williamsport to Towanda.

On the road near Ralston the machine turned out for a buggy. It went too close to the edge of the highway, which gave way, throwing it down a steep embankment. Pickering was pinned between the car and a tree. The women escaped injury.

New Postmaster at Elkland.

Joseph Smith has been appointed postmaster at Elkland to succeed J. H. Buckbee, whose term of office expired June 1st. Mr. Smith, Mr. Buckbee and A. E. Allen motored to Wellsboro on Tuesday and spent a few hours in town.

Mr. Smith, the new postmaster, is a lifelong Democrat and has always been an active party worker. His appointment is well deserved and gives general satisfaction to the citizens of Elkland. The Senate confirmed the appointment last Friday and Mr. Smith expects to assume the duties of the office about the first of next month.

The appointment of a postmaster at Elkland about concludes the distribution of political plums in Tioga county. With the exception of the office at Lawrenceville there are no more places of importance to be filled, so those of the faithful who had expectations have nothing else to do than settle down and be good until another Democratic President is elected—then, maybe, they will get a taste of the pie.

A Peculiar Case.

The little 8-year-old son of John Wilcox, the lad who was struck by a delivery auto in Elmira a few weeks ago, is totally blind in one eye, is unable to open the other and has an affected throat as the result of the fractured skull which he sustained in the accident. This unexpected turn in his condition has been noticed by the attending physicians only recently and presents one of the most unusual cases they have had to handle in some time.

It is the belief of the physicians in charge that the condition of the eyes is only temporary and as soon as his general health improves, they will return to normal.

The little lad is still at the Elmira hospital. His sudden turn for the worse was noted first by his mother. She was sitting beside the little fellow's bed when he suddenly reached out and asked for her, declaring that he couldn't see. Doctors were called and after an examination, it was found that he could not see from either eye.

—Aluminum alloy pistons on motorcar engines wear excellently with the usual lubication.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE LADY

Dr. Matta Berry Longwell Passed Away Following an Operation.

It is our sad duty to announce the death of Dr. Matta Berry Longwell, wife of Dr. John P. Longwell, which occurred Sunday morning about one o'clock at the City Hospital in Williamsport, death resulting from acute nephritis, following an operation for appendicitis the previous Wednesday. But few people were aware that Mrs. Longwell was ill and the announcement of her death was a severe shock.

Dr. Berry Longwell was born December 6, 1873, in Springfield, Bradford county, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Berry. After attending the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, where she graduated in 1905, she spent one year in hospital practice in that city, after which she came to Wellsboro—nine years ago last October, where she had since resided.

Mrs. Longwell was united in marriage to Dr. Longwell, Oct. 12, 1910. Being thoroughly devoted to her profession she continued to practice with her husband up to a few days ago, being taken to Williamsport by the Doctor last week Monday. Besides her husband she is survived by her sister, Mrs. A. L. Doane, of Troy, Pa.

Mrs. Longwell was a woman of lovely character and kind and generous impulses, who endeared herself to all with whom she was acquainted by her gentleness and her many good deeds performed in her professional duties. She had a good, kind heart and her smile, her counseling and her aid in the sick room will be greatly missed by her many patients and friends generally in this community. She was thoroughly devoted to her practice as a physician, in which she was very successful, and held an honorable position among her professional brethren and in social circles also stood high. The bereaved husband has the heartfelt sympathy of all in the loss of his beloved wife and worthy helpmate.

The remains were brought to this borough Sunday morning. Funeral services were held Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock at the late home of the deceased on Crafton street, Rev. P. H. Hershey officiating. The funeral party left on the 9:40 train for Bath, N. Y., where interment was made.

Death of Jerome B. Potter.

Jerome B. Potter, aged 84, of Washington, D. C., a former well known resident of Wellsboro, died at his home in that city last Wednesday night. He was born in Tioga and for many years actively participated in the political affairs of the district. He represented this congressional district in the first National Republican Convention and also in the convention of 1872.

In 1861 he was appointed to a clerkship in the national treasury department at Washington. Returning home, he was elected Sheriff in 1867. He was inspector of internal revenue at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. He was elected sergeant at arms of the House at Harrisburg in 1878 and served in two sessions. In 1881 he was made private secretary to United States Senator John I. Mitchell and for nine years was clerk of the Senate Pension Committee. In 1895 he was made assistant sergeant at arms of the House, Washington, and served for several years.

Mr. Potter was married December 3, 1858, to Amy E. Rockwell, a daughter of Norman and Sophia Rockwell, of Cherry Flats, to which union nine children were born, five of whom survive, as follows: Burton M. Potter, of Washington; Edwin S. Potter, of Philadelphia; Dr. Margaret S. Potter, of Washington; Mrs. Thomas A. Crichton, of Wellsboro and Mrs. George Hart, of Elmira.

The funeral was held at Washington last Saturday, the remains to be cremated.

Death of Mrs. Joseph Carey.

Niles Valley, June 7.—Mrs. Joseph Carey, of Wellsboro, died at her home in that place last Wednesday. She was 22 years of age. Mrs. Carey was formerly Miss Vera Sweet, of this place. She is survived by her husband and two children, also by her father, Abner Sweet, and one sister, Mrs. L. West, of Wellsboro. The funeral was held in this place last Saturday afternoon; interment at Keeneyville.

Mrs. Henry Partridge, of Rochester, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Mosher, of this place.

Mrs. Henry Plaster and granddaughter, Dorothy Brimmer, of Renovo, have returned home after spending some time with Mrs. Plaster's son, Paul Dhams.

Big Men With Big Horses.

John Peguignot, of Liberty, and his two sons, if standing on the heads of the others, would be nearly eighteen feet high, and they each drive one of the largest teams of horses in that section of the county. The father handles a Cleveland bay, weighing 1700 pounds, and a gray Percheron of 1600 pounds. One son, Alfred, drives a black team weighing 2800 pounds, and another son, Augustus, a pair of Belgian sorrels, 3000 pounds in weight. Within the next three months they will deliver 800,000 feet of sawed lumber to the railroad station nearest their home.

—A [illegible] been [illegible]

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Class Day Exercises. President Shaw of Elmira College Addresses Class.

A large audience greeted the Senior Class of the High School at the Class Day exercises held in the Auditorium, last Thursday afternoon. The stage was neatly decorated with ferns and palms and with the class motto, "Esse quam videri," on a banner in blue and gold.

The following program was presented and each and every number was well rendered, reflecting great credit on the pupils as well as the instructors:

Piano Duet—Elizabeth Schieffelin and Juanita Spencer.

President's Address—"Citizenship," Walter Sherwood.

Class History—Alma Shablom.

Vocal Solo—Stewart Kibbe.

Growler's Growl—Charlotte Hotelling.

Prophecy—Merrick Dusinberre.

Reply to the Prophecy—Emma Abell.

Vocal Solo—Beulah Harkness.

Presentation of Gifts—George Matson.

Reply—Florence Wheeler.

Class Song.

Valedictory—Fannie Johnson.

A pleasing feature of the program was the fact that the enuniciation of all the speakers could be distinctly heard in all parts of the Auditorium. Each number received generous applause.

The officers of the class of 1916 are: President, Walter Sherwood; Vice President, Beulah Harkness; Secretary and Treasurer, George Miller.

Dr. John Balcom Shaw, President of Elmira College, addressed the graduates on Friday evening at the Auditorium. Owing to the heavy rain storm many were unable to attend the exercises and missed the able and highly interesting address by Dr. Shaw.

Following a selection by the Fischler orchestra and several vocal numbers, Dr. Shaw took as the subject of his address, "The Four Longest Words in the English Dictionary."

Dr. Shaw is an orator of ability and gave a very inspiring address. After expressing his pleasure at being in Wellsboro, with all her beautiful surroundings, and complimenting the Wellsboro young people, he said that not one of the graduates seated on the stage did not see before him as a goal the word success. Of the four words that would gain success if spelled right he put integrity first. In speaking of this he warned the boys and girls against lowering their ideals even once. He put responsibility, the ability to make response, second and urged the young people if they had a habit of being a bit lax to tighten it up. In the third place Dr. Shaw put industry and said there was nothing the young people could not get, for it is the people who plod that make the success. The fourth word was piety and in defining this, he said, "It is a great grip on God and God's great grip on you." In conclusion he urged each to get rid of all that was selfish and petty in his or her life and finished by invoking God's blessing on the class.

Musical numbers followed the address, after which Prof. R. H. Butler in a few appropriate remarks presented the diplomas to the graduates.

The following students received honors in order of succession: First Honors, Cleo Moore, Fannie Johnson, Alma Shablom, Merrick Dusinberre; second honors, Marion Wilcox, Florence Vandegrift, Walter Sherwood, Basil Avery.

Liberty Locals.

Liberty, June 7.—Mrs. Nina McCracken, of Owego, N. Y., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Zinck.

Mrs. P. J. Slaughter, formerly Miss Grace Weaver, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Mitstifer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McLain and little daughter, Caroline, of Westfield, are spending a few days in town.

Leonard Worthington, of Eagles Mere, and Judson Linck, of Williamsport, spent several days here last week.

Mrs. John Budd, of New Rochelle, N. Y., is visiting here father, Alpheus Sheffer.

Miss Effie Drumader has returned home after spending some time at Williamsport.

Master Franklin Brion spent several days in Williamsport last week.

Miss Charlotte Ostrom is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ostrom at Renovo.

Miss Eva Winder, who has been ill for some time, is improving.

Miss Floretta Brion is visiting relatives in Blossburg.

Mrs. G. Frank Brion is visiting relatives at Masten.

Mrs. Moses Shiek, who has been ill, is improving.

Must Not Mary Divorced People.

A Methodist minister who officiates at the marriage of a divorced person in violation of the rules of the church is guilty of an act of maladministration and may be compelled to answer charges before his conference, according to an amendment to the discipline of the church which was adopted unanimously by the general conference at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. [illegible]

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Fund to Purchase Land and Remove Barn From Glass Factory Lot.

The following is a list of subscribers toward a fund of $3,000 to cover the expense of acquiring land, making new foundations and moving the Rose hay barn from the glass factory lot. The Committee having the matter in charge are now planning to move the barn as quickly as it will be convenient to Mr. Rose.

L. Harrison	$300.00
Max Bernkopf & Bro.	300.00
Tioga County Trust Co.	300.00
H. B. Packer	200.00
Geo. M. Spalding	150.00
L. B. Finkelstein	100.00
R. W. Bailey	100.00
A. M. Roy	100.00
Mrs. Sarah Williams	100.00
M. H. Stebbins	100.00
Wellsboro Water Co.	100.00
Wellsboro Electric Co.	100.00
Mathers & March	100.00
Harkness & Borden	100.00
W. R. Coles	100.00
R. E. Sandbach	75.00
S. O. Daggett	50.00
Jos. Phillips & Son	50.00
S. F. Channell	50.00
Roy J. Dunham	50.00
Israel Cohen	50.00
Frank Pagan	50.00
Finkelstein & Mack	50.00
W. H. Thurber	50.00
C. M. Hotchkiss	50.00
Chas. A. Focht Co.	50.00
Frank Conevery	50.00
W. A. Hammond	50.00
Geo. C. & F. A. Brooks	50.00
O. B. Roberts & Son	50.00
Evans Bros.	50.00
A. P. & R. R. Dartt	50.00
Siemens Bros	50.00
F. C. Etner	50.00
Mrs. Mary R. Hastings	50.00
Equity Co-Operative Exchange	25.00
George Gee	25.00
L. H. Klock	25.00
F. C. Williams	25.00
Peter Fischler	25.00
J. E. Benjamin	25.00
Mrs. Lillian Staub	25.00
R. F. Mosher	25.00
Smith & Smith	25.00
S. E. Peake	25.00
Ralph Blois	25.00
F. L. Smith	25.00
R. C. Kelts	25.00
W. L. Horam	25.00
Geo. W. Williams	25.00
J. J. Davis	25.00
D. Kitchen	25.00
S. M. Thornton & Son	25.00
J. A. Culver	25.00
W. S. Mitchell	25.00
Evan P. Rees	25.00
F. F. Howd	25.00
Dort & Wilcox	25.00
Seamon & Merz	25.00
English & Howe	25.00
George Derby	25.00
F. R. Fischler	25.00
R. A. Hyde	25.00
J. C. & L. A. Spencer	25.00
Mrs. Carrie Sullivan	15.00
Mrs. Mary Sandbach	15.00
Otis H. Evans	15.00
James Fenicchia	15.00
Ralph Roff	15.00
A. J. Shattuck	10.00
A. G. Hamilton	10.00
E. G. Carson	10.00
H. W. Bailey	10.00
E. J. Catlin	10.00
William Bache	10.00
Chas. M. Elliott	10.00
John Chadderdon	10.00
M. L. Hampton	10.00
Sam Horowitz	10.00
Smart & Wilkinson	10.00
J. W. Reed	10.00
J. W. Madden	10.00
Wm. Sheidweiler	10.00
B. F. Spencer	10.00
Carrie M. Vandergrift	10.00
Davis & Bloom	10.00
W. F. Kerrick	5.00
M. F. Bailey	5.00
Total	$4,255.00

Reckless Auto Speeders.

There is more or less complaint of recklessness upon the part of automobile drivers on some of the streets in this borough, especially on West avenue, and the lives of children as well as pedestrians who attempt to cross the street are menaced daily. Automobiles travel as fast as forty miles or more an hour on this good stretch of road, and speed kings, in their efforts "to burn the road," ignore the rights of people who have common sense and certain rights on public highways.

The Gazette believes that those who break the automobile laws and run at high speed should be made to suffer extreme penalties. There is no other way to protect human life. The lives most in danger are those of children, and it is miraculous more children are not killed.

Walter Urell Gets Appointment.

Walter Urell, of Tioga, who is well-known in Wellsboro, has been rewarded for his services as a faithful worker in the Republican ranks. A few days ago he received a letter from Harrisburg notifying him to report there on June 1st, to take one of the positions as claim adjuster in the insurance department of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau. The appointment was secured upon the recommendation of John Price Jackson.

The position pays, we have been informed, $1,200 a year, and expenses when sent out from Harrisburg, where he will be permanently located. Mr. Urell left Tioga last Wednesday for Harrisburg.

MORRIS WEEKLY SUMMARY.

A Pretty Home Wedding—Increase in Population—Personals.

Morris, June 7.—A very quiet and pretty wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Raemore, near Blackwells, last Tuesday morning, May 30th, when their daughter, Nila, became the bride of George Skelley, of Nauvoo. Only the immediate relatives and a few friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Charles Burnley.

The bride was gowned in blue messaline and carried pink carnations. The decorations were mountain pinks and during the ceremony the bride and groom stood under an arch of green with a bell of mountain pinks.

After a three course lunch Mr. and Mrs. Skelley left by auto for Elmira and other points for a week's journey, after which they will be at the home of Mr. Skelley, near Nauvoo. The young people of Blackwells regret to lose their girl friend, but wish her happiness and God-speed down the stream of life.

Eugene Kline is home from Stony Fork after a fortnight's visit with relatives.

C. C. Miller, our mail carrier, left Monday on a week's vacation. He will visit his daughter, Mrs. Elmer Ritzman, at White Haven before returning.

Austin Williammee and Donald Hartsock have secured employment at the Wellsboro condensery. They are well pleased with both their job and boarding place.

Miss Thelma Cooley is slowly recovering from a painful infection of the foot, mention of which was recently made in these columns.

The High School graduates, together with their teacher, left on their Washington trip Monday. Mrs. Peter Kline and Mrs. L. W. Hart joined the excursion party.

The Ladies' Aid met last Wednesday with Mrs. Samuel Emmick. Eleven were present. Lunch was served.

Mrs. Myrtle Payne, of Millerton, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Bert Mathews.

Bert Cooley and family have returned to Morris after spending a couple of months at Antrim.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Mathews, who have been living on a farm near Millerton for over a year, have returned to Morris to reside. Mr. Mathews is the new station agent. During their absence at Millerton a new son came to their home.

The bark peeling and lumber operations have attracted four new families to our little town within a few weeks.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anthony and two grandchildren, of Binghamton, N. Y., were visitors at the home of her brother, Joseph Pierce, last week.

Emmick Webster, of Marsh Creek, was calling on old friends here last Friday. Mr. Webster is a well preserved man for one of his years, 88. His old friends and neighbors were glad to see him.

Miss Dodd, of Oregon Hill, was a week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. Alice Cannon.

The four new families that recently located here occupy houses at the lower end of Main street.

Charles Emmick, of Elmira, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Emmick.

Miss Eva Emmick, who has been spending the past month in Delmar, returned home last week.

Miss Hilda Johnson, of Elmira, was the guest of Mrs. Sam Emmick last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dell Darby and daughter, Della, of Wellsboro, and Mrs. Ethel Hoffman, of Endicott, N. Y., were calling on old friends and neighbors in this place last Sunday.

Ellery Hart and family, of Stony Fork, were Sunday visitors at the home of Peter Kline.

The evangelists, Misses Nielson and Whitfield, left here Monday for other fields of labor.

Miss Betty Kline, who has finished a successful term of school at Jersey Shore, is home for the summer vacation. Betty is always welcome among the young folks of this place.

Miss Anna Larson, of Antrim, spent a few days last week with Miss Jennie Erickson.

John Love, of Oregon Hill, was in town Sunday.

Mrs. Larson and children, of Antrim, were Sunday guests of Mrs. Alma Erickson.

Pomona Grange Program.

Pomona Grange, No. 30, will meet with the Middle Ridge Grange at Balsam next Thursday and Friday. The program follows:

Thursday, 1:30 p. m.—Opening exercises; address of welcome, H. Roblyer; response, P. H. Dewey; reports of Subordinate Granges; a representative program from the Aurora Grange; appointment of committees.

At this time an award of a box of candy will be given to the grange sending the largest delegation. The delegation must consist of six or more members.

Thursday, 7:30 p. m.—Fifth degree session; 8:30 p. m., drama, "Wide Enough for Two," by the Middle Ridge Grange.

Friday 9:30 a. m.—Song by the grange; reports of Lecturers; a representative program from the Stony Fork Grange.

Friday, 1:30 p. m.—Music; recitation; report of Committee on Resolutions; suggestions for the good of the order.

[illegible] is most common [illegible] of 25 and 30.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Recent Changes in Ownership of Tioga County Property.

Chatham—James C. Peters and wife, et al., to Tioga County Savings and Trust Co.; 100 acres, $1.

Mansfield—Huldah Hemmer to Horace B. Bosler [illegible] $1,450.

Lawrenceville—Phoebe R. Harris to Charles H. Jackson; ½ acre, $600.

Charleston—Margaret L. Jones and husband to Wm. H. Johnson and wife; lot, $100.

Westfield township—Josephine M. Hornsby and husband to Jesse Shellman and wife; 30 acres, $1,200.

Lawrence—W. S. Wilcox and wife to Goolie Burdett; 91 acres, $1.

Hamilton—John X. Johnson and wife to Joseph Skorczewski; 54 acres, $1,000.

Westfield twp.—H. H. Ordway and wife to O. H. Perry; lot, $100.

Richmond—Wm. Phillips and wife to S. E. Watkins; 8 acres, $800.

Knoxville—Perry H. Tucker and wife to Samuel F. Krebs; lot, $190.

Tioga twp.—Benjamin J. Mann and wife to Horace R. Smith, et al.; 147.8 acres, $100.

Gaines—Irene Flynn, et al., to Elwood Beach; 96 acres, $1,750.

Delmar—Wm. E. Morrow to Anna M. Morrow; 8¼ acres, $1.

Wellsboro—F. A. Weller, et al., by Sheriff, to Wm. H. Weller; lot, $500.

Lawrence—Geo. S. Hurd, et al., by Sheriff, to John Signor; 174 acres, $1,585.

Mansfield—F. A. Weller, et al., by Sheriff, to The First National Bank of Mansfield; lot, $25.

Mansfield—W. D. Rose and wife to Union Products Co.; lots, $1.

Westfield twp.—O. H. Perry, Admr. of, by Sheriff, to Chas. A. LaBar; 52.6 acres, $35.

Tioga borough—Louis C. Weaver, et al., by Sheriff, to Richard D. Urell; lots, $700.

Union—W. F. Carl, by Sheriff, to The First National Bank of Canton; 110 acres, $1,000.

Jackson—James B. Matthews and wife to John H. Mann; 72 acres, $820.

Knoxville—Charles G. Dearman and wife, et al., to Fordyce D. Owlett, et al.; lot, $700.

Middlebury—Chas. H. Sweet and wife to Seymour B. Keeney; 156 5-16 acres, $850.

Middlebury—Henry Wedge and wife; 242.6 acres, $1,600.

Death of Amasa Gee.

Amasa Gee, a well known resident of Marsh Creek, died at his farm home in that place last Wednesday evening about 7:30 o'clock. He had been in failing health for some time, never having fully recovered from injuries sustained by a runaway accident about a year ago.

Mr. Gee was nearly 75 years of age. He was born in Farmington township, August 11, 1841. He had spent a good portion of his life on the farm where he died. "Am" Gee was a good-hearted, whole-souled fellow, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and had a host of warm friends in this section of the county. He was a veteran of the Civil War. He enlisted first in Co. A, 136th Regt. Pa. Vols., and served nine months; he then re-enlisted in Co. A, 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving three years.

Besides his widow the deceased is survived by three children, Mrs. Clark Roe, of Marsh Creek; Mrs. Harry H. English, of Duke Center, Pa., and Samuel J. Gee, of Galeton; also by two brothers, Leander and Clark Gee, of Middlebury.

The funeral was held Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the late home of the deceased, Rev. P. H. Hershey, pastor of the Presbyterian church, of Wellsboro, officiating; burial in the Keeneyville cemetery.

School Teachers' Examinations.

Teachers' examinations in this county have been announced by County Superintendent Retan as follows:

Lawrenceville........June 9 and 10
Wellsboro............June 14 and 15
Knoxville............June 16 and 17
Mansfield............June 19 and 20

Lawrenceville, Aug. 18 and 19, for professional certificates.

Applicants must have more training than that received in a rural school. They must have the equivalent of two years work in high school. This rule does not apply to those who have held provisional certificates.

All examination papers are kept in file in the Superintendent's office at Wellsboro. They are open for the inspection of directors and the respective candidates.

Private examinations should not be requested.

The examination in theory will be based on Every Day Pedagogy published by Ginn & Co., New York.

Applicants will be examined in Pennsylvania history as well as in the History of the United States.

Will Give Employment to Over 250.

We have it from a reliable and authentic source that the branch glass plant of the Corning Glass Works in this borough will consist of what is known as a 20-pot furnace; that it will require four men to operate each pot, with three eight-hour shifts. This alone means a force of 240 men, outside of the other working force.

It is now expected that the plant will be ready to commence operations about September 1st. A force of 25 men is [illegible] engaged [illegible] old [illegible]

THE REPUBLICANS UP AGAINST IT

Are Afraid to Nominate Teddy Roosevelt and Afraid to Nominate Any One Else

As near as could be learned from dispatches to the daily press of yesterday no one seems to have any real knowledge of what is going to happen at the Republican National Convention, which is now in session at Chicago. The party seems to be afraid to nominate ex-President Roosevelt and afraid to nominate anyone else. The old guard leaders, who still control the party at heart, want nothing to do with either Roosevelt or Justice Hughes. The latter was used by them to forestall the Roosevelt boom. It seems to have pretty well accomplished its purpose, but now it looks as though these same leaders are beginning to feel the necessity of using Mr. Roosevelt to stem the Hughes tide.

It is doubtful if there was ever a time since the formation of the party when there was so much turmoil and trouble in the Republican ranks prior to a national convention, if one excepts four years ago. Even then the fight was a definite one between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, and the public knew that either one of the two was certain to be nominated. And probably no one then thought that the nomination of President Taft would be so forced as to bring about the split in the party that ensued.

As a matter of fact the Republican party has few available candidates. Justice Hughes certainly is not available. He hasn't made a public statement since he went on the bench, which is of course decidedly proper, but it does prevent any knowledge of his opinion of current topics and therefore makes it a very dangerous experiment to tender him a nomination. His words spoken publicly years ago have been hunted up, and while some of them appear to place him favorable to adequate preparedness, others sound exactly as though Henry Ford might have been their author.

The leaders know or ought to know that ex-Senator Root of New York cannot be elected. As a matter of fact the two best candidates are Hughes and Roosevelt, but still the old guard standpat leaders do not want to nominate either. They may decide to do so for the reason they are certain of not being able to win with anybody else. Upon their decision will rest the result of the convention.

Platform Will Be Very Short.

A Chicago dispatch says that from information obtained from party leaders the platform will be unusually brief and deal only with the most vital public questions. The principal planks in the platform will include the following:

A statement of Americanism.

A statement on preparedness for adequate military and naval defense.

A declaration in favor of a protective tariff to be prepared by a non-partisan tariff commission created by Congress, with special attention to the needs of the industries of this country after the close of the European war.

A declaration in favor of a merchant marine.

A statement dealing with the alleged shortcomings of the Democratic national administration.

On the question of woman suffrage, there is such a wide difference of opinion among the party leaders it is not known what action the convention will take on the subject.

Chairman Charles D. Hilles, of the Republican National Committee, denies a report that the organization had ever thought of attempting to force the nomination of a candidate for President the first day of the convention.

"Such a plan has never even been discussed by members of the Republican National Committee and it would be impossible," he said. "The convention will follow precedent. It will meet Wednesday, June 7th, and we hope to get through Saturday; but if there is a deadlock, the convention may go over to Monday."

Noxious Weeds Declared a Nuisance.

Novel injunction proceeding were recently instituted in the Berks county court, with several neighboring farmers as plaintiffs against the owners of farm lands named Staudt. The Staudts were represented as owning several farms in Penn township, which they have neglected for years, refusing to cultivate the land and permitting it to grow up in noxious weeds, to the detriment of adjoining lands, and until their farms have become a nuisance and menace to the neighborhood.

Judge Endlich handed down a decision, and an injunction was granted restraining the Staudts from maintaining a nuisance by permitting the growth and spread of weeds and thistles over the lands of the plaintiffs. No similar case is on record in Pennsylvania, nor in the country at large [illegible]

[illegible] State Senator Lane of Oregon was a [illegible] before he [illegible]

A Temperance Talk To Newspaper Men

The Prohibitionist Is Not Fond of Facts, But Facts and Not Hopes Counts

(By Arthur Brisbane, one of the Foremost Newspaper Men in the World.)

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION TO NEWSPAPER MEN IS THAT WHICH AFFECTS THE GREATEST NUMBER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

THAT QUESTION IN AMERICA, AS REGARDS LEGISLATION, IS THE DRINK QUESTION.

IT IS NONSENSE TO SAY THAT INTEMPERANCE DOES MORE HARM THAN ANYTHING ELSE. DR. OSLER SAYS BAD TEETH CAUSE MORE SUFFERING THAN ALCOHOL AND EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT CONSUMPTION, WITH ITS TERRIFIC KILLING, AND CANCER, BY THE HORRIBLE SUFFERING IT INFLICTS ON THOSE WHO SEE THEIR FRIENDS DYING IN SLOW AGONY, ARE INFINITELY WORSE THAN ALCOHOL.

BUT WE CANNOT LEGISLATE AGAINST DISEASE, AND WE CAN LEGISLATE AGAINST DRUNKENNESS.

The trouble with our prohibition legislation is the fact that it increases drunkenness.

There are many prohibition editors—not all of them teetotalers. Some advocate prohibition because they think it pays, some because they lack information. A majority are sincere and earnest. They should welcome information.

[illegible]

The population of Maine is 742,787. There is more drunkenness in the State of Maine than there is in the whole of Italy, and for this reason:

In Italy there is no prohibition, there are no teetotalers and nobody drinks whisky.

In the State of Maine the so called prohibition law compels everybody who drinks at all to drink whisky because whisky can be hidden and sold secretly. Beer and the light wines, which do not cause drunkenness and are used by other nationalities without [illegible] and are not sold in [illegible] State.

In Maine prohibition keeps [illegible] drink whisky and get drunk, and the same is true of Kansas, where you may read now after years of prohibition the interesting but uncertain statement that "drunkenness seems to be on the decline."

Jefferson and the Drink Problem

[illegible] all stimulants, light wine, beer, gins and whiskies alike simply means putting the nation back where it was in the time of Thomas Jefferson on a whisky basis.

Many editors, including William J. Bryan, advocate prohibition and praise the wisdom of Jefferson. Do they know that Jefferson urged particularly liveral treatment of brewers on the ground that good light beer alone would drive out the whisky that was killing a third of the population?

And so they know that the brewing of light beer actually has diminished drunkenness just as the driving out of light beer and light wine increases drunkenness?

Do they know that Jefferson looked upon whisky as the greatest curse of his country? Yet all his life he drank light wines, imported them and advocated low duties on wine that the drinking of whisky might not be made compulsory. Jefferson wrote to Charles Yancey:

"There is before the assembly (of Virginia) a petition of a Captain Miller which I have at heart [illegible] to settle in our country and to establish a brewery, in which [illegible] him as skillful a man as has ever come to America. I wish to see this beverage become common instead of the whisky which kills one-third of our citizens and ruins their families. He is staying with me until he can fix himself, and I should be thankful for information from time to time of the progress of this petition."

There you have Jefferson's opinion of beer as compared with whisky. His opinion of the light wines used universally by many nations and without drunkenness was based upon his travel in Europe and his own experience as a user of light wines. He said concerning the government tax on light wines:

"I rejoice as a moralist at the prospect of a reduction of the duties on wine by our national legislature. It is an error to view a tax on that liquor as merely a tax on the rich. It is a prohibition of its use to the middle class of our citizens and a condemnation of them to the poison of whisky, which is desolating their houses. [illegible] cheap and none sober where the dearness of wine substitutes [illegible] as the common beverage. It is, in truth, the only antidote to the bane of whisky. Fix but the duty at the rate of other merchandise and we can drink wine here as cheap as we do grog; and who will not prefer it? Its extended use will carry health and comfort to a [illegible]. Every one in easy [illegible] as the bulk of our citizens [illegible] prefer it to the poison to which they are now driven by their government."

It is easy to agree with the prohibitionist if you happen to know [illegible] see a boy go wrong through whisky is sad, but that is no reason for [illegible] prohibition, which multiplies the use of whisky and increases drunkenness.

Drink Question in Europe's Armies.

There is a great drink question in the European armies—some of them. Is there any drink question in Germany, where practically every man in the army has been a beer drinker since childhood? No, there is not. And there is no drink question in the army of France, in which every soldier has used red wine since childhood.

A boy five years old in France drinks water with red wine added, as a matter of course and of common sense. The prohibitionist who should say that such a drink would lead to drunkenness would be looked upon as a maniac. There is more drunkenness in Kansas, with its 1,690,949 population than there is in all of France, with its 39,300,000 population.

Is there any drink question in the Italian army? There is not. Every Italian soldier drinks red wine.

Where do you find the drink question in this European war?

You find it in England, a land of whisky, of gin and of heavy beer and ale that ought to be prohibited along with whisky.

Where else do you find it, this drink question in the war?

You find it in Russia, where the government officially put the [illegible] on a vile alcoholic basis by reserving to itself the great monopoly of selling, in unlimited quantities a mixture of pure alcohol and water to the miserable peasants.

You say, perhaps, "Yes, but Russia has gone for prohibition now and has stopped the sale of vodka, the alcoholic mixture."

Quite true, but all the Russians who possibly can are destroying their health with vile substitutes for vodka and the prohibition army is running at top speed eastward in the direction of prohibition China, driven by the Germans, who would class a suggestion of prohibition with other mild forms of dementia.

If you are going to legislate concerning the drink question and if you editors are going to advocate legislation you ought to know the facts and be guided by them. You should not advocate legislation based on the pitiful tears of some poor mother, who gave her son $1,000 not to drink until he was twenty-one and then saw him turned into a drunkard by whisky before he was twenty-two.

And you ought not to base your advocacy of prohibition on the appeals of that distinguished member of the national legislature who invariably rises to speak in favor of prohibition when he is not too drunk to speak at all.

Nobody has suggested that the French army is incompetent. Have you observed that France forbade the exportation of red wine because [illegible] the soldiers to keep them in condition, in good health.

Are you aware of the fact that, [illegible] a mixture of red wine and water such as the French soldier drinks, a typhoid germ is dead in a few minutes, whereas a similar germ dropped into pure water proceeds to breed in the water drinker's interior? Ask your doctor for statistics as to typhoid and appendicitis in France and America. Red wine and water are a disinfectant.

Do you know that the German government, which is firmly fighting all sales of whisky and other ardent spirits, actually compels brewers to supply a certain amount of beer to the army?

Germany is hard pressed for money, but she frees from taxation the beer that is sent to the trenches and to the hospitals. And, although the brewers complain that they cannot serve their customers because of lack of grain, the government compels them to deliver so many carloads daily to the German army—the army without a drink problem.

Increasing the Whisky Drinkers.

Suppose that some of the States should [illegible] morphine, cocaine and all the rest.

What would happen? Just exactly the same thing as happens under our prohibition system.

The sale of tobacco would be stopped because a man cannot smoke without being caught at it. The sale of morphine and cocaine would increase. And the kind of narcotic prohibition intends to protect men [illegible] only in changing the tobacco [illegible] into a morphine or a cocaine user [illegible] clubs of those sufficiently prosperous to defy the law or buy immunity.

No editor, I suppose, would advocate the kind of [illegible] would change a tobacco smoker into a morphine fiend. And every editor in the United States who advocates prohibition, instead of following Jefferson's example of advocating the destruction of the whisky traffic and encouraging use of beer and light wine, is advocating [illegible] which he ought to know will change the drinker of beer and light wines into a drinker of whisky.

Many of the [illegible] and [illegible] who advocate prohibition of all alcoholic drinks also advocate prohibition of tobacco. [illegible] well meaning, earnest men and women forget that you cannot change in a day or in a century the habits of an entire race. You could no more make a nation such as this teetotal than you could make it vegetarian.

You may put the United States where it was in the days of Jefferson, when whisky was a much greater curse than it is now, drunkenness almost universal, and when Jefferson with an intelligence that William J. Bryan might well imitate, worked in favor of the light wines and beer that alone can constitute real temperance for drunkenness.

Whether you advocate prohibition or not, give the people the facts. Let them know that there are nations free from whisky and free from drunkenness where practically every man, woman and child uses light wine, which although Mr. Bryan probably dosen't know it, is nothing but grape juice obeying the laws of nature, or light beer, concerning which the great Liebig said, "Beer and bread are the nature food of the working man."

The difficulty with some of our editors is that they know as little about the real world, about the history of the human race, its habits, and about the history of alcohol as does William J. Bryan himself, and that is saying a good deal.

They believe that by resolution you can change the nature and bind the will of tens of millions of men. They believe that the personal tastes or the unusual strength of character of a few individuals can be made the rule for the entire nation.

Prohibition means whisky, means the state of drunkenness, against which Jefferson protested when he spoke in favor of light beer and wine.

Prohibition means hypocrisy, evasion of law, bribery.

Teetotalism, like celibacy, is highly honorable, but reserved for a few. Those editors who know anything about the history of the human race know that they can no more impose teetotalism upon this nation than they could celibacy. And not many probably could be persuaded or compelled to follow the example of the admirable St. Origen.

Base Action [illegible]

When the editor or the legislator deals with human habits long established and inborn, whether of drink or morality, let him act like a sane being, basing his action upon the facts and recognizing impossibilities.

If you want a moral community attack vice, attack the vicious dives, prostitution, white slavery and encourage marriage. Don't say, "We shall make all men virtuous by forbidding marriage and everything else." The Doukhoborsi, poor, delud-

Continued on No. 3.

ed Russians, tried that before their government tried prohibition, and with about as poor success.

Deal with the question of temperance of alcohol as you deal with the question of morality.

Forbid whisky, gin; class all alcoholic drinks containing more than 10 per cent of alcohol with other poisons. Make allowance for the fact that men are human; that you cannot change them by saying "You shall."

Encourage real temperance by encouraging the really temperate drinks, light beer, light wine.

Don't stick your head in the prohibition sand but look around and realize that real temperance is possible and exists.

The French nation that never thought of prohibition proves it and the French army proves it.

The German army and the German nation prove it.

Thomas Jefferson knew it and preached it.

[illegible] I should like to discuss in detail the difference between the nations that use little or no alcohol—Turkey, the lowest European nation, which substitutes polygamy for alcohol; China, where morphine and misery rule; India, where there are hundreds of millions of miserable total abstainers ruled by a handful of alcohol using Englishmen.

Enumerate a list of the really great men that have been teetotalers and compare that with a list of the great men that have not been teetotalers.

The list of very great men that have been teetotalers Mr. Bryan could write down in large letters on one of his detachable cuffs and still have plenty of room left for his signature.

As for health and for an answer to the foolish statement that all alcoholic stimulants are alike I refer you to the admirable Latin reverses in honor of temperate living and the use of light wines written by the late Pope Leo, who lived to be ninety-three years old, or to the example of Gladstone or Jefferson or Washington or Lincoln.

Let us honor the teetotaler by all means and the sincere prohibitionist sincere, but usually lacking information. But let us not allow the teetotaler's enthusiasm or the prohibitionist's sincerity, combined with the hypocrisy of public officials, to bring back whisky as the national drink, as it was in Jefferson's day.

If you try by law to keep men from drinking any stimulant then they will get whisky, which can be hidden.

But if you permit and, as Jefferson said, "encourage" light beer and wine that other nations take without injury and, in my opinion, with great benefit, you will have no difficulty in suppressing by law the wide use of alcoholic poisons, whisky and gin.

Why not attempt that which can be accomplished and which will produce real temperance instead of [illegible] of the distiller and putting the country on a whisky basis?

Avoid Hysterical Attacks on Distillers

[illegible] in discussing the drink question there should be none of the hysterical attacks on distillers or other whisky handlers so long as the trade in which they are engaged is not only declared legal but actually permitted to contribute tens of millions to the expenses of government [illegible] saving from higher taxation every prohibition.

Confiscation of property should not be advocated. [illegible] man has invested his money with the law's permission and under government protection it is confiscation and dishonesty to take his property from him by legislation or in any other way.

It would have been cheaper then to have bought the slaves than to have fought the Civil War. It would be cheaper for the government, if it really wants temperance, to buy the distilleries at a fair rate and thereafter prevent the sale of alcoholic poisons.

In conclusion, if you want to preach temperance effectively make the brewers of beer realize that they are the great distributers of whisky, responsible for a great part of the drunkenness. The beer that they brew, as Jefferson pointed out, promotes temperance because it replaces whisky. But the fortunes that they have built up have been invested in whisky saloons.

Each brewer must see his name in gilt letters over as many saloon doors as any other brewer.

So in the big cities there are four saloons on the four corners, and they cannot pay expenses unless their customers drink whisky, for the whisky drinker spends all his money in a saloon where the beer drinker spends 20 cents at most.

The brewers have well deserved the cut in their fortunes caused by the temperance movement, for their vanity and bad judgment, multiplying the number of saloons and increasing the sale of whisky because so many saloons cannot possibly be run profitably on a beer basis, are responsible for much of the drunkenness.

When a man has a favorite hobby it is hard to make him get off and walk the hard road of common sense. The Prohibitionist is not fond of facts. He does not relish the statement that Maine is more drunken than France, with fifty-one times the population of Maine; Kansas more drunken than Germany, with thirty-seven times the population of Kansas.

But facts and not hopes count, and the common sense of Thomas Jefferson is worth considerably more than the personal and political theories of William J. Bryan.

Jefferson lived when whisky ruled the country and said of it truly, "Whisky kills one-third of our citizens and ruins their families." He said also in a letter to Samuel Smith, "Whisky claims to itself alone the exclusive office of sot making." Very wisely he advocated beer and light wine as temperance agencies.

His wisdom is proved by the prohibitionists, whose well meant effort puts white men on a whisky basis in Maine and Kansas and black men on a cocaine basis in the South.

As for the lawmakers who snatch at any passing straw of sentiment, building up dives at the soldiers' expense by abolishing the canteen, ready to say offhand that the man tired at night shall drink only water, let them consider Lecky's warning:

"Injudicious suppression of amusements that are not wholly good, but which afford keen enjoyment to great masses, seldom fail to give an impulse to other pleasures more secret and probably more vicious."

A Zakopane House.

A Zakopane house is a very carefully finished wooden structure, built of tight-fitting, heavy logs of spruce, which become reddish brown with age, and are surmounted by a very steep, high shingle roof which gives a good protection against the heavy falls of snow and rain, and with its triangular gables of acute angles harmonizes well with the Tatra peaks and the tall spruce trees. The frame of the door is built [illegible] of wood, surmounted by a semicircular arch, joined together by two anchor-shaped pieces, and held in place by rows of elaborately carved wooden pegs. The big rafters of the ceiling are embellished with carved ornaments of a very unique conception. The circular kolo zboyeckie, the heart-shaped pazenitsa, and the svastica, with sharp points, are some of the main motives of this odd ornamentation with which the goorais in a very judicious way adorn their ash-wood furniture, wooden vessels, and instruments. It is wonderful how in the center of old Europe they have remained unaffected by the levelling force of modern civilization, and have developed a style absolutely unlike anything even the nearer parts of Poland or in neighboring Hungary.—Century.

The Mysteries of Sleep.

It is related of a Chinese merchant who was convicted of wife murder and sentenced to die by being deprived of sleep, that he was placed in prison with guards changed hourly for the purpose of preventing him from sleeping. After the commencement of the eighth day his suffering was so intense that he implored the authorities to strangle, guillotine, burn him, drown him, [illegible] quarter, blow up with gunpowder, or put him to death in any conceivable way.

Natural sleep has been defined as mental rest produced by an appetite resulting from fatigue. But the idea that mental rest means mental inaction is hardly tenable, inasmuch as it quite frequently happens that the solution of unsolved problems is the first thing to appear in the consciousness on awakening, and thus the mind must have been operative while asleep.—Harper's Weekly.

A List from the Classics.

New York State is full of cities and towns of classic nomenclature. [illegible] of Greco-Roman lore when the christening of municipalities took place, with a by-product of Asianism as a seasoning. There are such names as Rome, Troy, Athens, Cairo, Syracuse, Ithaca, Sparta, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Tyre, Memphis, Venice, Florence, Corinth, Paris, Milan, Naples, Hector, Ovid, Delphi, Diana, Paris, Pompey, [illegible] Palmyra, Palermo, Marathan, [illegible] Napoli, Nineveh, Babylon, [illegible] Siloam, Smyrna, [illegible] Virgil, Homer, Cicero, Ceres, etc.

[illegible] WITH GOLD AND PERFUME

Made in China and Used [illegible]

[illegible] said the clever Chinese art student, "has no more right to be called Indian than your American redskins have to that name. For India ink all comes from China, and India never produced a stick of it.

"Anhui, my own province, is the one where India ink is made. The best of the ink is kept at home for the use of the royal scribes and the official literati. It is only the lower grade that is exported. This lower grade sells at wholesale in Anhui for $1,500 a ton.

"The very best grade India ink, the kind rich with [illegible]

"The constituents of India ink are colza oil, pork fat, lampblack, glue, musk, gold leaf and the oil of a poisonous tree, the heng, which grows only in the Yangtse valley.

"After the admixture of the oils, the lampblack, the fat and the glue, the resultant paste is beaten for many hours with steel hammers upon wooden anvils, and during that long beating certain quantities of musk and of gold leaf are added, the musk to give the ink a perfume, the gold to give it luster.

"Afterward the ink is dried for three weeks in moulds. The stocks are then decorated, the most artistic scribes gilding them with very beautiful Chinese characters.

"There is no ink worthy to be mentioned in the same breath with ours an ink redolent of musk and bright with gold."

"Deadhead" Originated in Delaware.

The term "deadheads" is in various connections very much to the fore at the present time. How did it arise? Its origin is purely trans atlantic.

Sixty years ago all the principal avenues of the city of Delaware led in one direction, to a tollgate close to the Elmwood Cemetery road. This cemetery having been laid out long before the construction of the plank road beyond the tollgate, funeral processions were allowed to pass along it toll free. One day as Dr. Price, a well known physician, stopped to pay his toll, he observed to the gatekeeper.

"Considering [illegible] character of the profession to which I have the honor to belong, you ought to let us pass toll free."

"No, no, doctor," the man replied, "we can't afford that. You send too many deadheads through here as it is."

This story soon travelled far and wide until the term came to be applied to any one who claims the privilege of travelling on a railway system or passing into a place of amusement free of cost.

Indian Proverbs.

The coward shoots with shut eyes.

No Indian ever sold his daughter for a name.

Before the paleface came here there was no poison in the Indian's corn.

Small things talk loud to the Indian's eye.

When a fox walks lame old rabbit jumps.

The palefaces arm is longer than his word.

A squaw's tongue runs faster than the wind's legs.

There is nothing so eloquent as a rattlesnake's tail.

The Indian scalps his enemy, the paleface skins his friends.

There will be hungry palefaces so long as there is any Indian land to swallow.

When a man [illegible] thunders and the evil one laughs.

There are three things it takes a strong man to hold—a young warrior, a wild horse and a handsome squaw.

—The light of the sun is 600,000 times greater than the full moon.

FISHING

We purchased this year from Wm. Mills & Son, New York City, a "NONPAREIL" Trout Fly Rod, which is worth $10 of anybody's money and which we are not going to sell at any price.

This rod was procured for the sole purpose of being presented FREE to the lady or gentleman bringing into our store the longest Native Brook Trout caught in compliance with the Pennsylvania Fish Laws during the open season of 1916, April 15th to July 31st inclusive.

For the second longest Native Brook Trout brought into our store, caught in a legal manner during the open season of 1916, we have for this lady or gentleman a [illegible] value $3.50, which will be presented FREE.

Special Ladies' Prize, one Two Pound Box of Huyler's or Whitman's Assorted Chocolates Extra.

The Trout will be measured as brought in and the measure filed until the end of the season, at which time the prizes will be awarded the lucky persons.

Some people in this community are going to get these good goods free, so bring in your trout and have their measure taken. You may be one of the lucky two.

GARDNER & WALZ
HARDWARE

NICKNAMES OF POLITICIANS.

Titles by Which Well Known Men Were Spoken Of.

Until recently the newspapers referred to Jeff Davis of Arkansas, Bob Taylor of Tennessee and Tom Watson of Georgia. Ceremony was dispensed with. The public insisted on famailiarity with the men of whom it heard so much. Suddenly the note is changed. As the result of two Senatorial primaries the reference now is to Hon. Jefferson Davis and Hon. Robert L. Taylor, while several successful books have produced for the types Hon. Thomas E. Watson. Whether we shall all love them more at a little distance and with our hat respectfully raised is a question.

[illegible] held on to Jim Blaine and to Ben Harrison. Tammany always spoke of Sammy Tilden, though not with affection. It hated him pretty cordially. Nobody ever spoke of Bill or Billy McKinley, and nobody speaks of Bill or Billy Bryan. Neither Mr. Cleveland's nor Judge Parker's given name lends itself to an affectionate diminutive, and neither man is of a chummy disposition.

This disposition of the public runs eccentrically. Gen. Harrison was not a chummy man, and yet people in speaking of him called him Ben. Mr. Randall was a very firm and unyielding man and had few intimates, and yet the public insisted on Sam When people spoke of Dan Voorhees everybody could understand, because the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash had an address which was the very essence of heartiness and joviality. But a nature of the same quality never in the case of Judge Crisp diminished in the press the formal Charles to Charley, nor in that of Mr. McKinley the formal William to Bill or Billy.

Origin of the Crescent Bread.

The origin of that Viennese bread shaped like a crescent, which is found in most places on the continent, dates back to 1863. At that time the [illegible] was being besieged [illegible] under the terribe Grand [illegible], and as they failed to take the [illegible] by assault, they decided to dig a passage under [illegible]. In the [illegible] the noise of the siege made the sound of the tunnelling inaudible, and at night-time the defenders of the place were asleep, all but [illegible] bakers. It was the bakers, who, as they baked the bread for the garrison, heard the pickaxes of the miners coming nearer and nearer, and gave the alarm. In the fighting the Bakers' Association took their share with the utmost bravery, and as reward for their services the Emperor gave them permission to make a special cake shaped like the Turkish crescent.—London Sketch.

A VERY PRACTICAL, CONVENIENT GARMENT

1600—Child's Envelope Night Dress in High, Round or Square Neck Edge and With Sleeve in Either of Two Lengths

This style will prove a comfort to both mother and child, for with the envelope lap or extension the gown will be kept in place and not "crowd up" as is often the case with loose models. This style is especially nice for restless children who toss the bed clothes. For warmth it could be made of domet or Canton flannel, flannelette or ducking fleece. It is also [illegible] nainsook or cambric. One could use this design for a creeping frock for young children.

The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 6 months, one year, 2, 4 and 6 years. [illegible] yards of 36 inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Who Will Be the Republican Nominee for President?

This is the big question of the moment. The situation in which the Republicans find themselves is one of the most puzzling known to party politics. Not only the lay citizen, but the experienced politician as well, finds it difficult to "size-up" the outcome.

Both the Republican and Progressive conventions open on Wednesday, June 7th, in Chicago. Who will be the nominees? Or will the differences which have existed between the two since the bolt in 1912 be adjusted, and a man suitable to both be named? Now, again, who is that man likely to be? Roosevelt? Hughes?

At any rate the situation is a puzzling one, and promises to develop a greater acuteness as the opening date of the two conventions draws near.

DO YOU WANT TO KEEP THOROUGHLY INFORMED?

Every one who is interested in the progress and results of the Republican and Progressive conventions this week must choose a clear, authentic and unbiased guide to keep himself thoroughly posted on the rapid changes which in all probability will feature the meetings. There is no better guide than THE PITTSBURGH POST.

In its usual enterprising fashion, THE PITTSBURGH POST has made all preparations for covering these conventions, AND THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AS WELL, which opens the following week in St. Louis. Many notable political writers, among whom will be Samuel G. Blythe, regarded as one of the best known and best posted observers of political conditions in America, will report the convention happenings and convention hall gossip for readers of THE POST.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLACE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

If you follow the news of the conventions, and later on, the political campaign, through the columns of THE PITTSBURGH POST, you may depend upon securing the most complete, satisfying and reliable news obtainable, from recognized authentic sources.

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GRAFT

A. M. AND C. N. WILLIAMSON

Each Episode Suggested by a Prominent Author

Serialization by HUGH WEIR and JOE BRANDT

Produced by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company

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SYNOPSIS.

Dudley Larnigan, district attorney, because of his fight on the vice and liquor trusts, is killed by an agent of a secret society, the committee of fifteen. The fight is continued by his son, Bruce, who is elected district attorney, and by another son, Tom. Bruce is in love with Dorothy Maxwell, whose father is head of the insurance trust.

ELEVENTH EPISODE

"The Bucket Shops"

Suggested by C. N. and A. M. WILLIAMSON, Authors of "The Lightning Conductor," "The Love Pirate," "The Princess Passes"

IT was nearing 1 o'clock and the editorial rooms of the Independent had taken on their customary daily bustle and activity. Editors, reporters and office boys elbowed and jostled each other in their hurry to get things "under way." Jack Stevens, the city editor, had already made up his assignment sheet and was engaged in conversation with his friend Bruce Larnigan, who had dropped in.

"Of all the forms of graft," said Larnigan, "the one I most detest is the gambling habit for women, which are [illegible] numerous."

"The city is honeycombed with them," continued Larnigan, "and I am convinced from the uniform manner in which they are all conducted that they are operated by a syndicate with one common head."

"Well, as to the last part of your statement I agree with you," added Stevens, "but it strikes me it will prove more than an ordinary reporter's job to get anything on these vultures. Now, if we could only get hold of some one who has been the victim of their greed we might have some line to start on"—

"We'll need no victim. I have the very person who can give us the information we want," broke in Larnigan. "It's Kitty Richford, and if you'll let me use that phone for about five minutes I'll get enough to start things a-humming."

Larnigan was soon talking to Miss Richford, who on several occasions had done some very clever amateur detective work and whose father had been a member of the graft trust.

After less than five minutes' conversation Larnigan hung up the receiver and turned to Stevens with a cheery smile as he said:

"Well, I've got the dope all right."

"The dickens you say!" said Stevens in delightful astonishment.

"Yes, and got it right," continued Larnigan. "The head of this graft is a man by the name of Rupert Kruger Hall, prominent banker and broker."

Stevens whistled his surprise, for the man was well known to him.

"This man Hall," continued Larnigan, "is supposed to be very wealthy and highly respectable. This much is in our favor, as he will never suspect that there is any suspicion directed toward him. We must keep a shadow on him day and night and discover what connections he makes and run them down."

With a few more words as to using extraordinary caution Larnigan bade farewell to Stevens and hurried from the office.

Reaching the street, Larnigan hailed the first taxi and was soon being driven at good speed to the "street," as the financial district is known.

His knowledge of financial speculation and the district told him that Hall had never been seen about any of the places he had in mind and that accordingly the man must transact his business in secret from his residence.

Two hours later Bruce Larnigan found himself in possession of a group of facts which seemed to prove this theory, and he had learned also that Hall, who occupied a pretentious residence on Riverside drive, was leaving the city late that night after a fashionable theater party which he and his young wife were giving.

When Bruce left the financial district his plans for the evening were definitely made. He would visit the Hall residence in the absence of the owner and if necessary obtain a burglarious entrance in search of the evidence.

Had Larnigan been able to witness a scene even then transpiring in the handsomely appointed library of the house of Rupert Hall perhaps he might have changed his plans for the evening. Hall was pacing moodily up and down the floor. In his hand he held an anonymous note. It read:

Watch your wife and Justin Thompson, the district attorney. They are in love with each other and think that you are blind.

A FRIEND

Hall ceased his restless pacing with a muttered curse and slipped the crumpled note into his pocket. There was a light step outside the door and a young and beautiful woman in a ravishing evening costume entered the room. It was his wife.

He watched him with a little frown.

"I had hoped you have to leave town, but I can't postpone your trip!"

He shook his head. "Impossible," he answered [illegible]

He followed her into the dining room where the two partook of a silent dinner. There was a ring at the bell before they had finished, and the butler announced "Mr. Thompson." A moment later the district attorney, a dark, handsome man of middle age, followed the servant, shook Hall's hand and bowed over that of Mrs. Hall. The master of the house watched the two sullenly as he thought of the contents of the anonymous note.

"Sorry to have to leave you two," he jerked out suddenly. "And it is mighty good of you, Thompson, to consent to act as my wife's escort this evening while I am gone." He kissed his wife lightly, nodded to the district attorney and swung out of the house. Hardly had the door closed behind him when Mrs. Hall threw herself into the arms of Justin Thompson.

"Must we go to the theater, Justin?" she asked.

The man stroked her hair. "Not if you don't wish it, darling. We can have a quiet evening here." The two wandered into the library.

Two hours elapsed. The great house had settled down to a shadowy silence. Mrs. Hall and Justin Thompson had drawn their chairs close to an open fireplace. The servants had retired to an upper floor and the couple were apparently absolutely alone. Suddenly Thompson leaned forward, listening intently. Then, with a motion to the woman [illegible] other room. Before the private safe of Hall a masked man was crouching.

Thompson's self control was remarkable. He grasped a heavy cane in the corner. Three swift, catlike steps and the next second the cane descended with brutal force, and the figure of the intruder crumpled on to the floor, the mask slipping from the features. Although Thompson did not recognize the features, they were those of Bruce Larnigan! Besides, the district attorney was given no time for speculation. At almost the same instant as his blow Mrs. Hall pulled aside the draperies. With a scream at the sight which met her startled eyes, she sprang into the room just as the hall door was jerked open and another actor appeared as part of the strange drama. It was her husband.

"I thought so!" snapped Rupert Hall. And then without a word his hand flashed back to his pocket and he was covering Thompson with a revolver. Swiftly the district attorney bounded forward, his hand gripping Hall's arm just in time to deflect the course of a bullet. For a moment the two men struggled, and then there was a sec-

"You go to your room."

ond report, and Hall sank to the floor without a word. Thompson stooped swiftly over him. Hall was dead!

"What shall we do? What shall we do?" moaned Mrs. Hall, dropping limp into a chair. "Justin, you have killed him!"

"It was his life or mine," said Thompson curtly. He glanced swiftly about him. No one realized better than he the disastrous results if the true facts of the tragedy should be exposed. Without further ceremony he stooped down, altered the position of Hall's body and then bent over the unconscious figure of Bruce Larnigan. When he straightened the smoking revolver which had done Hall to death was clinched in Larnigan's fingers.

Thompson glanced down with a mocking smile about his thin lips.

"You go up to your room," he directed the sobbing woman at his side. "In a few minutes you are to rush downstairs, discover the tragedy and notify the police. They will think that Hall was shot by a burglar."

He caught the woman in his arms, saw her stagger toward the stairway and then, turning off the light, made his way to the front door and out into the street.

When the police arrived Bruce Larnigan was still insensible, but beginning to struggle slowly and incoherently back to consciousness. It was plain to the authorities that he had been dealt a violent blow. But at whose hands? If [illegible] Hall before [illegible] "Jackal" [illegible] was the [illegible] and in the hands of a [illegible]

ened servants could tell even [illegible] coroner arrived, [illegible] took possession of Bruce [illegible] who was still dazed, and the [illegible] man who [illegible] ed scare [illegible] at the crowds of [illegible] risers and displayed the grewsome accounts of the tragedy in heavy [illegible] had recovered [illegible] sciousness and [illegible] been identified [illegible] further than [illegible] his name he had resolutely refused [illegible] commit himself. His friends of the Independent, including Jack Stevens had been summoned, and the next issue of the Independent was expected to contain some sensational details.

Contrary to general opinion, however, when the afternoon edition of the [illegible]

The Young Man Was Hurried to a Police Hospital.

beyond the bare outlines of events as given by the police, and so the case dragged on until the day arrived for the trial.

The case was placed in the hands of [illegible] Thompson [illegible] state. He said he was certain of a quick verdict and one which would establish beyond doubt that Hall had met his death at the hands of Bruce Larnigan while the latter was trying to burglarize the house.

Friends of Bruce kept strangely and persistently silent. However, had the movements of Jack Stevens been chronicled in the public press there is no doubt as to the interest which they'd arouse from the man in the street.

"Don't worry, old pal!" Stevens had said on a visit to the cell as Bruce glanced up wearily. "We'll have you out of this with flying colors or my name isn't Stevens!"

A crowd packed the courtroom when the trial opened.

The witnesses for the state were called in quick, steady succession and gave the conventional evidence as to the finding of the body, the discovery of the crime and such other details.

It was not until the second day of the trial and the witnesses in rebuttal, summoned by the defense, were placed on the stand that the interest in the case reached fever heat.

The monotone of the court crier called the name of a very prominent physician, a Dr. Jordan.

He quickly took the stand.

"I have made some interesting experiments in connection with this case," Dr. Jordan began. "It is an established scientific fact, your honor, that in cases of violent death the pupil of the victim's eye very often retains a photographic impression of the assailant. I have made certain plates of the retina of Rupert Hall's eyes, and they have been developed with marvelous results." He produced some photographic prints. Counsel for Bruce Larnigan accepted them and addressed the court.

"If you will allow us to call Mrs. Hall to the stand for a moment I fancy that she will be able to identify these pictures."

The judge nodded, and a few moments later the black robed figure of the dead man's widow was led to the stand. The lawyer without preamble extended the prints which he held.

"Do you recognize these, madam?"

Mrs. Hall hesitated, and her face paled. With a scream she sprang to her feet as the district attorney rushed to catch her fainting form. The next second he likewise crumpled into a chair, for the fear distorted face staring at him from the wierd pictures of the dead man's eyes was his own. The evidence from beyond the grave, the evidence on which he had never reckoned, was shrieking out his guilt.

An hour later Bruce Larnigan, again a free man, stepped from the forbidding building with Jack Stevens at his side.

"What will be the next?" the former asked wearily as the two climbed into the car.

(Episode No. 12 Next Week.)

Early History of Coffee.

The use of coffee beans was first known to the Abyssinians, but the employment of coffee as a beverage was first recorded in the fifteenth century.

Two varities of "gahona" were known. One was a preparation from the shells of the seeds, which was known as "qicharyat," and one from the seeds proper, which was known as "bounyat."—Bulletine of Pharmaceutical Science.

Shoes for a Giant.

A Calumet, Mich., shoemaker has just finished a pair of shoes for Louis Mollenen, known as "the Quincy Hill Giant." Mollenen is nineteen years old, stands seven feet eight inches in height, and tips the scales at 240 pounds. The shoes are fifteen and one-quarter inches in length, six inches in width and weigh five pounds each. Mollenen will use them at work in the Quincy mines where he is employed.

[illegible] shop. Lay article to be mended on ironing board, place torn [illegible] together, lay on strip of mending tissue, then guide to match [illegible] and iron carefully, with iron not too hot.

[illegible] costly at the outset, but will prove a money saver by keeping the clothes in perfect order and preventing them from becoming mussed or torn. The best traveling trunks are constructed that they can be used in the home as a wardrobe if desired.

If new stockings are darned by running the yarn one way in places that wear thru first they will last again as long. Silk, cotton or woolen gloves may be treated in the same way.

To clean coat collars which often show white inside after a little wear, use a bit of ammonia in which enough salt has been put to make a soft mixture. This used as a cleanser will remove discolorations.

Birth Rate of the Talented.

Michand finds a steady fall in the birth rate of men of talent from New England westward. In New England out of every 100,000 births 54 are those of men of talent; in New York that number falls to 34, in Ohio to 19, in Indiana to 11, in Illinois to 10, in Missouri to 6, in Kansas to 2, in Colorado to 1.

This was learned by comparing the States by the number of persons whose names appear in a directory of those prominent in public life, the arts and sciences and literary pursuits with the total number of persons born. The objection, of course, to these statistics is that a great many of these men—as, for stance, in New York city—are not [illegible] famous and prosperous have broadened their field of work by moving to a larger center of activity, where opportunities are greater.

—Villa is reported in hiding at Hacienda Mimbera, about 125 miles from Jiminez.

Chautauqua audiences are the most appreciative in the world. They know a good thing when they see it. The Original Strollers Quartet has a third season's engagement with the Chautauqua Association of Swarthmore and will be on our program this year solely because the Chautauquas demand them.

They present a program of wonderful variety: quartets, duets, solos, both vocal and instrumental; songs, both serious and comic; interlocutor work; high grade recitals; both tear fetching and laughter compelling, with many etceteras. With it all, they are the best Swiss Bell Ringers on the road. They never fail to capture the crowd.

Table Conversation.

The table is often the only place where the family are all together during the day, and while the weather is hot the conversation is liable to be irritable. To avoid this introduce topics that are cheerful, interesting and instructive. A meal that is seasoned with cheerfulness is more easily digested than one during which the silence is broken only by the clatter of the tableware.

A family that is much interested in church work has a pleasant custom. The daily reading from the Bible in [illegible] at the breakfast table.

As a rule long anecdotes or a continuous stream of chatter from one person are not appreciated. When selecting subjects for conversation avoid descriptions of illness, accidents and death and news items savoring of "blood and thunder." Gossip and growling are not pleasant and much less so at the table, as both are apt to become mere fault finding and extend beyond the table in course of time. Rejoicing over Mr. Jones' good crops and sympathy for Mr. Brown's bad luck is not gossip.

The food served is not so important as the frame of mind in which we come to the table, because "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." Loud talking should be avoided unless some members of the family are deaf. Then it is well to practice speaking [illegible]

Uncle Jerry Thinks It's So.

"I shouldn't wonder," said Uncle Jerry Peebles, "if there was something in this idea that the condition of a man's teeth has a whole lot to do with his moral character. The biggest liar I ever knew in my life had a full set of false teeth."

For Toilet and Bath

Sulphur is remarkably beneficial—A great purifier.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

Contains 30% Pure Sulphur

A prompt relief for dandruff, pimples, [illegible] ness, eruptions.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye Black or Brown, 50¢

P. W. HOUSER, M. D.

Office in Dunham Block, Main St.

WELLSBORO, PA.

OCULIST and AURIST

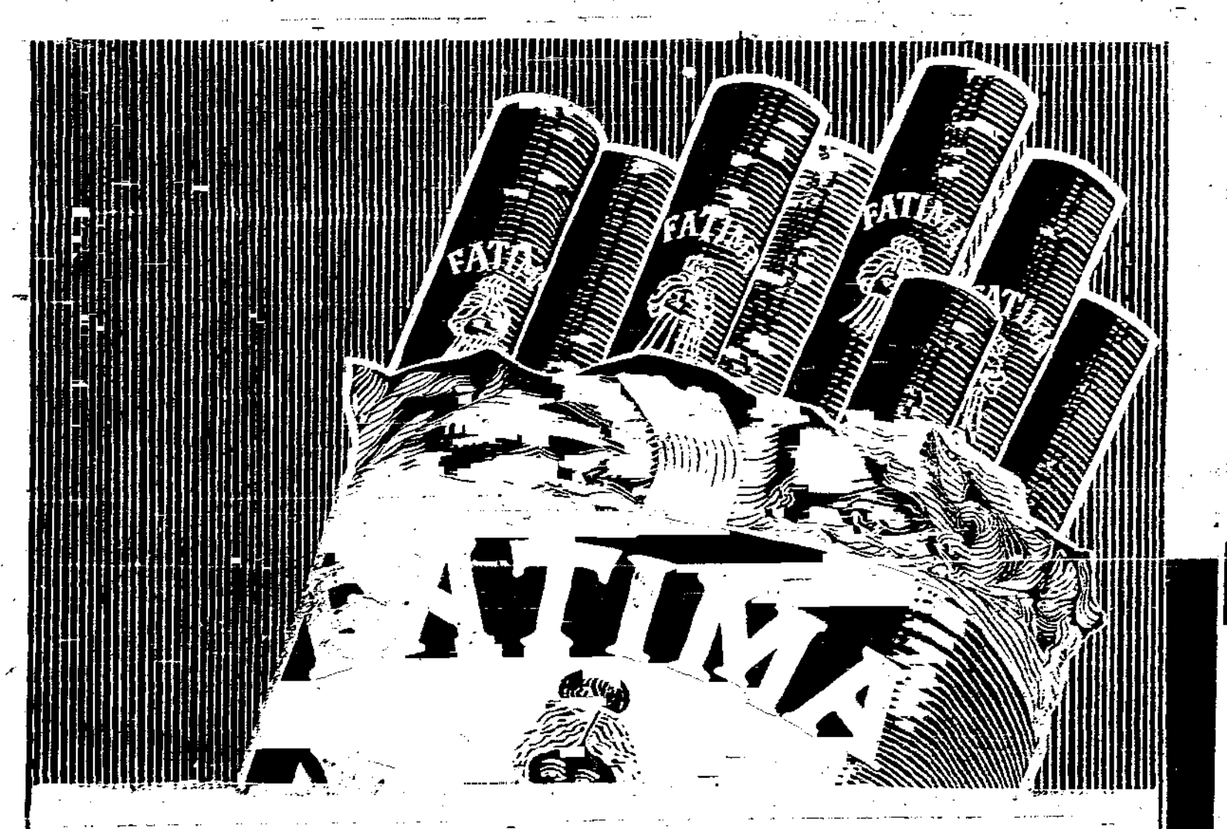
DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Glasses Fitted, Lens Duplicated

All chronic diseases, many of which are intractible by drug therapy, treated by the most modern appliances. I publish no testimonials, but ask for references in your own [illegible]

In regard to glasses the public should know that an ill fitting [illegible] or glasses are more harmful than no glasses at all, also that about one in four cases of poor vision, it is not glasses that are needed but attention to other parts of body from where the disturbing reflexes spring.

Office Hours 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.



"A sensible cigarette that's what I want"

There are a number of good cigarettes on the market. Fatimas are not the only ones.

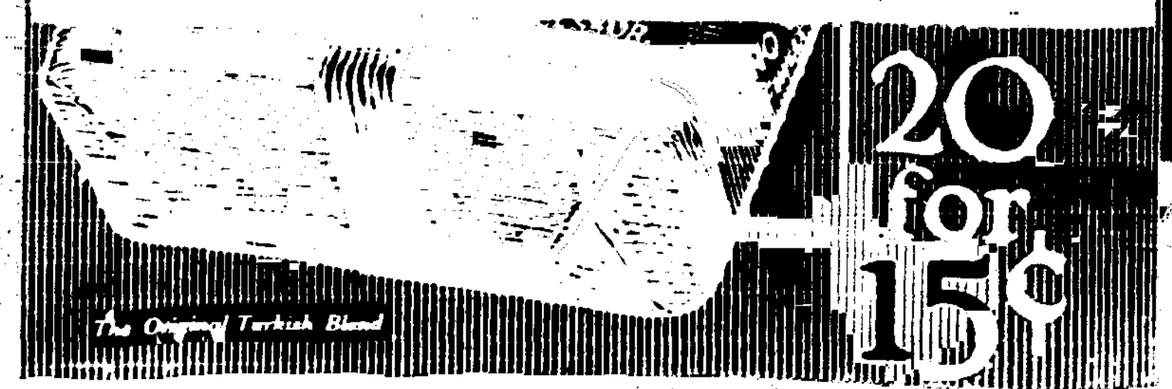
But Fatimas are the best-liked and best-selling of all cigarettes costing over 5c.

Of course, your taste may be different—you may not like Fatimas as well as all those thousands of other men do.

But you can't deny that they are *worth trying*—not only for the delicious taste that has made them so famous, but also to see just how SENSIBLE they really are—sensible because Fatimas are cool and comfortable to the throat and tongue at all times and because they leave no "mean" or "heady" feeling even though you may smoke more often than usual.

If you would prove how really sensible a cigarette can be—try Fatimas.

Liggett & Myers Tob. Co.



SPONGES CHAMOIS

The finish on any carriage will soon wear out if not kept clean and bright. Keeping clean is a great saving to say nothing of the appearance.

We have a fine line of Rock Island sheeps' wool and Mandruka Sponges, 25c to $2.00, also Chamois oil dressed, white and soft. A dozen different sizes. Extra values and quality, 10c to $1.50.

Corner Drug Store : Ray P. Howd

Blatchley Says

There are two disinfectants which, in his judgment, are not excelled by any in the world. These are

KarBraK Germ Killer and Isepta

KarBraK is the ideal disinfectant for sick rooms, for killing fungus growths in orchards and vineyards, and for destroying disease germs generally.

Isepta is a household disinfectant. It is just the remedy for cuts, wounds, snake bites, poison ivy, rusty nail punctures, etc.

He recommends each remedy. He guarantees each one to prove satisfactory.

H. L. Blatchley
DRUGGIST

NEW PRICES
ON
Anthracite Coal

The following prices for 2000 pounds of Best Grade Schuylkill White Ash Anthracite Coal delivered within borough limits:

Pea - - - - $5.30
Nut, Stove, Egg, $7.00

A reduction of 30 cents from above prices will be allowed on orders received before June 20, IF CASH ACCOMPANIES ORDER. Delivery as wanted.

Geo. M. Spalding

WELLSBORO, PA.
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT
LIABILITY
INSURANCE

J. E. BENJAMIN
Eyesight Specialist
Both Phones - - WELLSBORO, PA.

DR. H. W. BAILEY
DENTIST
WELLSBORO, PA.
Office over Mathers & March's store

LOCAL NOTICES.

Piano Tuning.—Tuning and repairing given prompt attention. Leave orders at Fullwood's watch repairing store on Main street. Also teacher of violin. CHARLES FISCHLER.

Reunion.—The House School reunion will be held at the home of W. C. House in Farmington, Saturday, June 17th. All teachers and pupils are cordially invited. Bring refreshments and be prepared to assist with the program.

Men's Summer Underwear.—It's time you know for B. V. D's. and Porosknits. Union Suits and two-piece garments in all styles. Short sleeves, full sleeves, knee length, ankle or three-quarter length. Try Phillips first. Odd Fellows' Block.

Mothers, Attention!—Try Phillips for that little youngster's Cap or Straw Hat. We have a very complete assortment that will surely please. Boy's [illegible] suits in many smart new models and neat colorings. JOSEPH PHILLIPS & SON, Odd Fellows' Block.

Reunion.—The descendants and relatives of A[illegible] and Mary Lyon [illegible]

will hold their fourth annual reunion at Woodland Park in, Wellsboro, Saturday, June 24, 1916. All are expected to be present.

Mrs. CHARLES PEER, Secretary.

Photographs of Distinction.—The attention of the people of Wellsboro and vicinity is called to the fact that a new studio has been opened in the Finkelstein block by Messrs. O'Donnell & Somerville, both experienced artists in high grade photography, and they earnestly solicit the patronage of the public. An inspection of the new studio will readily convince the most skeptical that O'Donnell & Somerville are real artists in photography and have but few if any superiors in their line of work. Call and see them.

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1916.

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale—Evan P. Rees.
Help Wanted—Empire Agency.
For Sale—C. W. Haines & Son.
Ladies Silk Dresses—Bernkopf's.
Fatima Cigarettes—Frank Seamon.
The Suit Sale—Finkelstein & Mack.
Farm for Sale—Kitchen & Blatchley.
Who Will Be President?—Pittsburg Post.
That Summer Suit—Joseph Phillips & Son.
Clothes That Stand the Wear Test—Cohen's.
Register's Notice—W. S. Woodhouse, Register.
Executrix Sale—Newbury Church, Executrix.
Orphan's Court Notice—W. S. Woodhouse, Clerk.
Special Sale of Embroideries—Mathers & March.

BRIEF HOME LOCALS.

—Band concert to-morrow evening.

—Wellsboro is in need of more houses for rent.

—Mrs. Peter Fischler visited relatives at Sayre last week.

—Miss Mattie Guinnip, of Elmira, is visiting friends in town.

—Phillip Meine, of Galeton, had business in town last Friday.

—Mrs. Frank Howard, of Covington, visited friends in town last week.

—T. A. Crichton, Esq., had business at Jamestown, N. Y., last week.

—A son was born last Friday to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Nelson, of Shippen.

—Mrs. W. D. VanHorn entertained the Bridge Club on Tuesday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Louden, of Corning, visited relatives in town last week.

—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. James Fenicchia last Saturday morning.

—Mrs. Elias Horton, of Westfield, was the guest of Mrs. Mary J. Niles last week.

—Many home laboring men have secured employment at the glass factory plant.

Mrs. Addie Thompson and Allen Moshier are visiting relatives in Coudersport.

—A daughter was born last Wednesday to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wetherbee in Delmar.

—County Treasurer O. H. Evans is attending the Republican convention at Chicago this week.

—William Tate, of Akron, Ohio, spent a few days the past week with his father, W. W. Tate.

—Dr. Fannie B. Updyke, of Wehawken, N. J., was a guest of Mrs. J. W. Thomas last week.

—Misses May and Lillian Beach, of Dundee, N. Y., are visiting their cousin, Mrs. Mel Smith, on Route 7.

—Miss Florence R. Jordan, of Rochester, N. Y., was the guest of Miss Helen Coe a few days last week.

—Thomas Turner is home from Mannington, West Virginia, where he has been working in a glass factory.

—Prof. Leonard Riebe has returned to his home in this borough from Ralston, where he has been teaching.

—Mrs. F. H. Shaw and Mrs. J. G. March have been attending commencement at Elmira College this week.

—James Bryden, of Binghamton, N. Y., has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bryden, this week.

—A laboring man who is not employed nowadays can be rightly termed a shirk and don't want to work.

—Miss Grace Avery is a patient at the Williamsport Hospital, where she underwent an operation one day last week.

—Mrs. Joseph Friedell and little son, of Hammondsport, N. Y., spent a few days the past week with relatives in town.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Crichton attended the funeral of Mrs. Crichton's father, J. B. Potter, in Washington last Saturday.

—Mrs. William Ritter and two children, of Jersey Shore, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Hart, of this place.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Guernsey have moved to Galeton, where Mr. Guernsey has secured employment at his trade as blacksmith.

—Postmaster W. H. [illegible] J. Frank [illegible] toured to this borough Tuesday [illegible] DeCoursey's Pullman car.

—This buying coal for heating purposes and ice for cooling purposes [illegible]

es at this period of the year is not what it is cracked up to be.

—The annual convention of the Tioga County Sunday School Association will be held at the Methodist church to-day and to-morrow.

—W. S. Mackey, a well-known resident of this borough and veteran of the Civil War, has gone to live with his daughters at Hornell, N. Y.

—The work of remodeling the front of the store in the Roy block, to be occupied by the new five and ten cent store, has been commenced.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hughes and Mr. and Mrs. John Hughes, of Tioga township, motored to this borough last Thursday and spent the day.

—Mark Harrison has been spending the past two weeks with the engineering corps of the State Highway Department at Jersey Shore.

—Mrs. H. L. Bloom has been spending the past week with her father, O. G. Gerould, at Covington. Mr. Gerould is reported in feeble health.

—Six car loads, or about 240 tons, of cullet, taken from the old glass factory tanks, have been shipped to window glass plants in McKean county.

—Benjamin Lauenstein, who is superintending the work of rebuilding the tanks at the glass factory, has moved his family from Corning to this borough.

—On Monday while at work on the glass factory buildings Fred Parks fell from a scaffolding and sustained several fractured ribs and painful cuts and bruises.

—Attention is called to an article on page two entitled "A Temperance Talk to Newspaper Men," by Arthur Brisbane, one of the foremost newspaper men in the world.

—Mrs. Edmond Thornton, of Wellsboro, was in town last week caring for her mother, Mrs. R. D. Washburn, whose condition is much improved.—Mansfield Advertiser.

—Miss Carrie MacNulty will leave to-morrow for Pittsburg, where she has been appointed supervisor of the operating rooms in the Elizabeth Steele Magee Hospital of that city.

—James Kotosones, of Corning, the former owner of the Palace Ice Cream Parlor, was in town Tuesday calling on friends. He now conducts a billiard and pool room in Corning.

—The celery beds on Marsh creek were badly flooded by the heavy rains last Thursday night and Saturday afternoon, doing more or less damage to plants which had just been set out.

—William E. Champaign, Republican candidate for Congress, filed his expense account at the Prothonotary's office Friday. It totaled $1,690.90, with $180 unpaid bills.—Williamsport Sun.

—A variety shower was tendered Miss Clarese Kimball at her home on Crafton street last Friday evening. It was a complete surprise for Miss Kimball, who was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts.

—Supt. McCormack, Freight Agent McCarthy and Civil Engineer Bean, New York Central officials, were in town last Friday to confer with the local committee regarding the sidings for the new glass factory plant.

—New beginners with autos should not fail to read the "Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner" printed weekly on page seven. It contains queries and replies covering matters of importance to the man who runs a car.

—The members of the W. E. Champaign Republican Club enjoyed a banquet at Armory Hall last Saturday evening. Forty-eight participated in the feast. Mrs. C. L. Wilcox and Mrs. E. B. Dort were the caterers.

—The merchants in a neighboring county are discussing the question of co-operative delivery. The idea is to discard individual delivery outfits and have the work done by one contractor, by which plan they hope to save money.

—George W. Francis, of Wellsboro, is again in our midst. He is assisting in the extensive repairs being made at the Eagle Hotel. While G. W. is not a handsome man he can cleaver to "beat the band."—Blossburg Advertiser.

—Hail stones as large as walnuts and hen's eggs are reported to have fallen at Asaph and other nearby places during the severe rain storm last Saturday afternoon. Tomato plants were torn to shreds. Fruit trees were also damaged.

—Mrs. Jean Matson left this morning for Buffalo to reside, Mr. Matson being in the employ of the Houk Wire Wheel Company, of that city. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. W. D. VanHorn, who will spend a couple of weeks in Buffalo.

—This locality was visited last Thursday night by a continuous downpour of rain of seven hours duration, two inches of rain falling. Many roads and newly ploughed fields were badly washed. The storm was accompanied by vivid electrical dis-[illegible]

[illegible] pital where she had been a patient since last January. Her husband survives her. The remains were taken to Keeneyville last Friday for burial.

Mrs. George Cooley, aged 63 years, died Tuesday morning at an early hour at her home on Tioga street. She is survived by her husband and three children: Mrs. James Culver, Mrs. George Lloyd and Henry O. Cooley. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—The Tioga County School Journal says: "Three Wellsboro teachers have received the Palmer certificate for proficiency in the theory and practice of handwriting. The results that are being attained in this school in the writing classes indicate that the awards were merited."

—Odd Fellows' Memorial Day will be observed next Tuesday. A committee from Tyoga Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F., will set the markers and flags at the graves of all Odd Fellows in the Wellsboro cemetery, and relatives and friends of such are requested to furnish the floral decorations.

—Several members of the Friday Club, of this borough, will attend a meeting of the Tioga County Federation of Women's Clubs to be held at Mansfield to-day. The principal speaker will be Mrs. Ronald P. Gleason, the President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Women's Clubs.

—Wellsboro can boast of the only auto saleslady in this section of the State. Miss Hazel Nittrowr, of Charleston, is the lady and is in the employ of A. P. & R. R. Dartt. Miss Nittrowr thoroughly understands automobiles, is an expert demonstrator and is meeting with excellent success in the sale of machines.

Russell R. Camp and Miss Cecile Smith, two popular young people of this place, went to Wellsboro last Wednesday, where they were happily united in marriage by Rev. Eugene Neubauer. They were accompanied by Colie Smith, brother of the bride, and Miss Edna M. Camp, sister of the groom.—Tioga Argus.

—While parties from Keeneyville were motoring to this borough last Saturday morning they saw a fine buck deer leisurely cross the road on the "hog back," near the Lent celery farm. The deer seemed but little concerned as the auto approached and cropped some grass alongside the road before leaping the fence.

—Weather permitting the band will give the first concert of the season on the public square to-morrow evening. When the band begins to play we all sit up and take notice. It is human nature. Wellsboro has *a cracker-jack band this year*, owing to the efficient and painstaking efforts of Director W. S. Woodhouse.

—Dartt Brothers have recently sold cars as follows: Fords to Frank Lawton, Samuel Horwitz, Geo. Norman, O. R. Dort, D. G. Henry, Thos. Howell, Samuel Rogers, Geo. Faulkner, Geo. Wagner, Bert Davis, B. E. Francis, Ransford Carson, E. H. Bailey, Wm. Hoadley, Irvin D. Borden; Overland to Geo. Park, of Galeton; Maxwell to Byron Mann; Oakland to William Bache, J. J. McCullough; Dodge to A. J. Lietka, of Kress; Leland G. Scott and L. H. Woodcock, of Sabinsville.

—The following young lady students of the Mansfield Normal spent the week-end with friends in Wellsboro: Misses Esther Fritz and Melissa Snyder, both of Scranton, were guests of Miss Carolyn Davis; Miss Mildred Wand, of Honesdale, with Miss Marguerite White; Miss Mary Newmeyer, of DuBois, with Miss Helen Davis; Miss Margaret Axford, of Scranton, and Miss Chrissie Field, of Waverly, with Miss Carrie Bailey; Miss Sarah Keagle, of Avis, with Miss Helen Bodine.

—Judge C. B. Witmer, of Sunbury, United States Judge of the Middle District of Pennsylvania, Capt. John M. McCort, Assistant U. S. District Attorney, of Scranton, and Geo. C. Scheuer, Clerk of U. S. Court, of Scranton, motored to Wellsboro on Tuesday afternoon and took dinner at the home of Hon. A. B. Dunsmore. The party had started on a fishing trip, which they abandoned on account of the heavy rains and bad condition of the roads. They spent the night at the Coles Hotel.

—The following members of the Class of 1916 of the Wellsboro High School left Monday morning for Washington, D. C.: Emma Abell, Basil Avery, Ross Davis, Donald Daggett, Merrick Dusinberre, Beulah Harkness, Charlotte Hotelling, Harry McInroy, George Matson, Cleo Moore, Raymond Munroe, Ada Peake, Rachel Peake, Homer Robbyer, William Stagaman, Walter Sherwood, Jeanette Smith, Florence Vandegrift, Ross Vandegrift and Marion Wilcox. Miss Nellie Champaign, one of the faculty of the High School, accompanied the class on the trip.

—Dr. John Balcom Shaw, of Elmira, who addressed the High School graduates in this borough Friday evening, had a narrow escape from what might have proved a bad auto accident while returning home last Saturday afternoon. Dr. Shaw was in a Studebaker car with friends from Painted Post and when near Lindley their auto was sideswiped by the car of Rev. J. E. Manning of this borough. The Studebaker car had stopped at the side of the road to allow the Wellsboro car to pass when the car in passing skidded and struck the fender of the Studebaker car. No one was injured but considerable damage was done to the fenders of the Studebaker.

Marsh Creek Items.

Asaph, June 7.—The Boy Scouts will serve ice cream and cake in the church at this place on Saturday evening. Help the boys along by your patronage.

Church services on Sunday: "An-[illegible] Sunday School, 2 p. m.; church 3 p. m.; Asaph, preaching [illegible] The pastor, Rev. O. [illegible] preach at [illegible] Asaph.

Subscribe for [illegible]

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

Many Items of Interest From Nearby Towns and Neighboring Counties.

—A Potter county farmer has rendered a bill to the Commissioners for $324 for sheep killed and maimed by dogs.

—Work has commenced on an addition to the Eberle tannery, at Westfield, 50x100 feet and two stories high, to contain fifty more vats.

—Daniel Kinney, a former resident of Tioga, died last Thursday morning at Rochester, N. Y. The remains were taken to Elmira for burial.

—Mansfield, Morris Run, Arnot and Blossburg have organized the Tioga Valley Baseball League, and some fast games are promised the fans this summer.

The Sun says that Covington ladies have organized a "Hiking Club," with the following charter members: Mesdames Sutton, Putnam, A. J. Richards, Emberger, and Misses Katherine Kilbourne and Blanche Campbell.

—Two of Liberty's enterprising business men are branching out and will conduct stores at Blossburg. Sawyer Brothers have purchased the Robena furniture store at Blossburg and R. F. Bastian, undertaker, will open undertaking rooms at the same place.

—Frank Deming, who lives five miles from the Millerton high school, has hiked the ten miles on foot each school day during the year just closed, though occasionally he "caught" a ride. A lad who wants an education bad enough to go to such lengths, will know what to do with it after he has acquired it.

—Andria Gresko, of Bigler township, Clearfield county, is probably the oldest man in the State. He is in the 105th year and labors every day in his garden, doing work that would put a kink in the back of many a man half his years. He was born in Austria on June 15th, 1811.

—Seven men employed on the sawmill of H. W. Bastian, who is cutting a tract near Sebring, owned by Dr. H. A. Myers, of Berwick, are setting a rapid pace for small forces in that vicinity. They are turning out between 8,000 and 10,000 feet of lumber every day. They have already run 300,000 feet in a few weeks and have 200,000 feet more to cut.

—The Bradford County Farm Bureau has decided to abandon prizes for contests among boys and girls this year on account of the few who have shown interest in the matter. Last year there were about 200 boys and girls, who entered the contest, but thus far this year only about 35 have made application. The cost is too great to carry it on with so few in the race.

—A barn belonging to Mahlon White, of Trowbridge, was struck by lightning during an electrical storm last Friday night and was burned together with its contents. One two-year-old colt, five or six tons of hay and 11,000 shingles which Mr. White had just unloaded from a car, were consumed. Insurance nearly covers the loss. Two other barns between Millerton and Jackson Summit were struck and burned by lightning the same night.

—John R. Alexander, of Liberty, was unusually unfortunate in the loss of a four-year-old light bay horse, a few minutes after he had closed a bargain to sell the animal for $165. The prospective purchaser had just left the farm after giving instructions how the horse should be sent to him when the animal choked on some foreign matter it ate with a quantity of oats. This happened a few hours before a nicely formed colt, a few days old, died.

—What would you think of a city physician who would tell you to come to his office between 11 and 12 o'clock, that being his office hours, if you had broken your arm at 8:30. Such was the case in Williamsport when a little girl broke her arm on the school grounds. The principal of the school, not wishing to call another physician and place the cost on the child's parents, called the city physician, who informed him that his office hours were from 11 to 12 and to bring the child then. The principal then called the poor authorities but received no help, and finally called to the police station and they sent their ambulance to the school grounds and hurried the child to the hospital.

Clothes That Stand the Wear Test

EVERY suit you buy at this store will stand the test of hard wear without losing its shape.

The well fitting collar, the smooth setting shoulder, the carefully tailored lapels, are all an inbred quality of our clothes and they stay right until the clothes are worn out.

WE GUARANTEE WEAR FIT PRICE SATISFACTION WITH EVERY ONE OF OUR SUITS

If you have never worn one of our garments a pleasant surprise awaits you. If you have, you will find even better values than in the past, because

We Build Our Business By Giving Better Values Each New Season Than We Have Ever Given Before

Here is a List of New Summer Furishings That Should Interest You

Shirts with and without collars, Sport Shirts, Union Suits, Shirts and Drawers, Neckwear, Hosiery, Caps, Straw or Soft Hats

COHEN'S CLOTHIERS
71 MAIN ST., WELLSBORO, PA.

AT YOUR SERVICE

WANTED

Boiler firemen and furnace men for tending oil burners. Apply to L. C. Chowning, Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.

May 18-6t

The Style-Craft Store

Get Ready for the Hot Summer Days
THEY ARE SURE TO COME

Materials are beautiful. Styles were never prettier. Prices within the reach of all purses. A pattern suitable for making your own gown will given with every purchase of dress material of $1.00 or more.

SPECIAL SALE OF EMBROIDERIES

Two pieces 45-in. Swiss Embroidery Flouncing, $2.50 value, special, yd. **$1.50**
One piece 45-in. Embroidered Voile Flouncing, $1.50 value, special, yard **98c**
Two pieces 45-in. Swiss Embroidery Flouncing, $2.50 value, special, yd. **$1.35**
One piece Mercerized Embroidered Voile Flouncing, $2.50 value, yard **$1.75**
One piece Pink Embroidered Voile Flouncing, $2.50 value, special, yd. **$1.75**
Two pieces Swiss Embroidery Flouncing, 27 inches wide, $1 value, yard.. **75c**
One piece Swiss Embroidered Flouncing, 27 inches wide, 85c value, special, yd. **69c**
One piece Swiss Embroidery Flouncing, $1.25 value, special per yard at.... **85c**

RIBBONS
A beautiful line of plain and colored Ribbons, suitable for sashes, girdles and Hair Bows.
A Special Lot Priced at 25c Per Yard

ONE LOT OF SUITS
All Beautifully tailored and lined, FULL SKIRTS Special
At $10.98

TUB SKIRTS
Twenty-seven white and colored Skirts, NEW SPORT models, some with yokes and pockets, some plain tailored.
$1.25 Value, Special at 98c

NEW CLOAKINGS
Black and white, all-wool materials for Coats.
Excellent Value at 75c a yard

MATHERS & MARCH
WELLSBORO, PA.

The Gazette.

WELLSBORO, PA.

FRANK CONEVERY - Editor and Owner

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1916.

Eighty persons are reported dead, several hundred were injured and damage to property is estimated at $1,500,000 as the result of a tornado which swept over Arkansas last Monday night. The storm was general throughout the State, but the northern part of the State apparently suffered most.

The House bill providing for reclamation by the government of 2,300,000 acres of Oregon land granted the Oregon and California Railroad, was passed last Thursday by the Senate. The lands, valued at about $30,000,000, are alleged to have been forfeited by violations of the terms of the grant which required their sale to settlers at $2.50 an acre.

The nomination of Louis D. Brandies, of Boston, to the Supreme Court to succeed the late Joseph Rucker Lamar, was confirmed by the Senate last Thursday by a vote of 47 to 22. The vote, taken without debate, ended one of the bitterest contests ever waged against a presidential choice. Mr. Brandeis will be the first Jew to occupy a seat on the Supreme bench.

After many months and at an estimated cost of between twenty and thirty millions of dollars paid by the several States and the Federal Government for more than two hundred thousand cattle and horses killed owing to the foot and mouth disease, the quarantine which affected twenty-two States has been lifted all over the United States.

With eggs selling at $1.68 a dozen in Germany and food prices double their normal cost in England, all citizens in this country, whether they belong to the hyphenated class or not, should consider themselves particularly fortunate. Prices have gone up a bit here, but there is no particular scarity of staples and even though extensive exporations of all kinds of foodstuffs have been made from the United States, the cost of that class of merchandise has not ascended to the stage occupied by so-called war prices.

Representative Warren Worth Bailey, a well known Pennsylvania Democrat, has revolted against the Administration's tariff commission measure, denouncing it as a useless piece of furniture, and called attention to the Democratic protests against it when Mr. Taft proposed it. He objects to the idea that a tariff board under Democratic authorship is going to be an improvement on a tariff board under Republican auspices, and he is particularly displeased with the plan for incorporating the commission idea in the revenue measure, which is soon to be reported out of committee, to provide for the additional cost of army and navy increases.

It appears to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Blakslee, of this State, and the close friend of Mr. Palmer, that he is the government. He is not a petty bureau officer in his own imagination, but the President and Congress in all matters which concern the postal affairs of the country. This idea is not relished by Senators of all political persuasions who have hauled Mr. Blakslee before them and denounced him as a meddler. They propose to get rid of him if it can be done, but there's the rub. Blakslee is backed by Palmer and Palmer is backed by the President and there you are. Still, although the President is a very stubborn man in some things there are times when he drops his friends without warning. For further particulars consult former Secretary Garrison.—Philadelphia Inquirer

GERMANY'S SEA VICTORY.

Germany has won the greatest sea fight in modern history. Although the victory is in no sense decisive, its moral effect on the German people will be immeasurable, for it goes to balance the failure of the German army in the terribly costly drive on Verdun.

The German Government sadly needed a victory for its influence upon a public opinion that has been growing restive as the casualties at Verdun increased and that has smarted under the surrender of the Government to President Wilson's ultimatum in the matter of submarine warfare. When the victory came, it was one that might well touch the pride and patriotism of any nation.

The German losses were by no means inconsiderable, but they were small in comparison with those of the British fleet, which lost three of the most powerful battle-cruisers, to say nothing of at least two armored cruisers and several destroyers. In spite of conflicting reports from Berlin and London and a common suppression of the essential details of the battle, it is plain that the British fleet was outmanoeuvred, outshot and outfought by its adversary.—New York World

POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY.

On the Republican side we do not believe that there is a single case where there is the slightest [illegible] conviction that any Western candidate will be nominated for the Presidency. Everybody is actually looking toward New York. But just as in issues, so in candidates, the public mind has not been aroused to positive conviction. Root, Hughes and Roosevelt all have positive strength with some of the thoughtful leaders of politics and public opinion in the Middle West, but the great body of voters remain largely unmoved and conviction about the coming political choice has not sunk deeply into the mass. In Northern Illinois and many other spots Roosevelt has developed a natural, positive, popular strength, and nobody in the Middle West objects to Hughes, but there is no widespread enthusiasm among the rank and file for him or anybody else. People out here do not seem to look upon Hughes as a Judge. The arguments about taking him off the Court have no force with them. They remember him for what he did as Governor of the State of New York, as a man who had courage and fighting power and broad sanity and the right kind of independence.

Nominating Republican candidates has degenerated this year to a game of political psychology. The primaries have given no sign. The people have shown little interest. The stock of the leading candidates has been "bulled" and "beared" above and below par by the most trivial circumstances. So far as the voters demand anything, they demand a candidate of pre-eminent strength, a party fit to rule, and a Government worth living under and dying for. Will they get it? The democracy of the Middle West is not yet very anxious about it one way or the other.—The Outlook.

WIPE THIS LAW OFF.

It is already evident that radical amendment of the primary laws, if not their total abolition, will be an important subject before the next Legislature. Many of the newspapers of the State that hailed the enactment of the law as a deliverance from the iniquities of gang control are either openly in favor of a return to the old system or less enthusiastic in their support of the primaries.

Once in a while there are notable instances of improvement but at other times the results are so discouraging that one feels like chucking the whole thing overboard. Unless there is a marked improvement in the primaries in the next few years a return to conventions will be inevitable. It would not be surprising if popular disgust is at present strong enough to bring about a repeal of the primaries at the next session of the Legislature. A compromise, by retaining the uniform primaries for municipalities and leaving a choice as between the primaries and the convention plan optional with the counties, would doubtless prevail if it were suggested at the next session. A large part of the voting population is too indifferent to make this extension of popular government a success.—York Dispatch.

DISAVOWS BLAKSLEE LOBBYING

Postmaster General Fails to Promise Reprimand—Case Will Be Pushed.

The lobbying activities of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, James I. Blakslee, were formally disavowed last Thursday by Postmaster General Burleson.

Mr. Burleson told Senators Bankhead and Townsend, of the Postoffice Committee, he regretted the steps taken by Mr. Blakslee, which had given offense to both houses of Congress. He did not assure them, however, that he would reprimand Blakslee, and the two Senators left with a determination to push the case against the Pennsylvanian to a conclusion. The conclusion they desire is his removal from the service.

The Senators had been requested by the Committee to ask the Postmaster General if he approved of the action of his subordinate in writing letters to postmasters, charging that the committee had surrendered to the railroads on the matter of railway mail compensation.

"Until Mr. Burleson has read the record and advised the committee of his opinion regarding Blakeslee's action, nothing further will be done," said Senator Blankhead. "The committee, however, does not propose to let the case rest, and if the Postmaster General does not disapprove of Blakslee's action, the committee will take action."

STORY OF THE NAVAL BATTLE

The British Are Entitled to Derive Whatever Consolation They Can.

"Although in several respects the various reports are still confusingly conflicting, it is now possible to form a reasonably clear idea of the circumstances under which the great naval engagement in the North Sea was fought," says the Philadelphia Inquirer. "It was begun by Admiral Sir David Beatty, commanding the British division of battle cruisers. Sixty or seventy miles off Jutland on Wednesday afternoon he came in contact with scout ships of a German squadron which he immediately attacked with the intention of cutting its line of retreat and either of destroying it with his own forces or holding it in place until the British main division of battleships in response to his summons could arrive at the scene of action. He may have known or suspected the enemy's superior strength, but he could hardly have been aware that co-operating with the fleet challenged by him and within striking distance was a German battleship division whose offensive power was materially greater than that of his own command.

"No sooner had he opened fire than this division, whose presence in the adjacent waters had been concealed by a friendly mist, moved up and entered the conflict and it was at this point in the proceedings that the British suffered their heavies losses. After the Queen Mary, the Invincible and the Indefatigable had been sunk by the fire of the German battleships the big fighting vessels constituting the British main line joined the fray and the odds which had been so heavily against the British were now turned in their favor. Under these conditions the Germans, acting on the principle that discretion is the better part of valor, started for home and a running fight ensued during which, according to the statement made by the British Admiralty, two German battleships, believed to be the Hindenburg and the Westfelen, were sent to the bottom. It should be said that Berlin has not yet confessed these losses.

"By this time it was past nine o'clock in the evening, but in those latitudes at this season of the year it is still light at that hour, light enough to read by and the Germans repeatedly attacked their enemy with torpedo boats and destroyers. It is the British claim that despite its daring and persistency this attack was ineffective and that not one of the many torpedoes launched attained its mark. Perhaps not, but all such statements coming from either side must be taken with some reserve, and at least one first-class British vessel, the Marlborough, was disabled by a torpedo is an admitted fact. Yet there can be no doubt that the issue of the engagement was not quite so unfavorable to the British as the first reports suggested, as it appears that the German losses were far more considerable than was originally represented and there is merit in the contention that those losses were proportionately as great if not greater than those sustained by the British.

"Our British friends are entitled to derive from that circumstance whatever consolation and encouragement they can but when they go so far, as some of them do, as to insist that inasmuch as the Germans were driven off the field of battle and were compelled to seek safety at their base therefore the engagement must be accounted a British victory, they go a good deal further than an impartial judgment can follow them. If it is a victory to lose a tonnage of 114,000 and 5,613 men, as their own showing admits, as compared with a German loss of 32,515 tonnage and 2,493 men, then the British may well pray to be delivered from winning many more victories of that precise and particular kind."

LATE EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

Lord Kitchener Goes Down With Cruiser—Russians Make Gains.

London—Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, and father of the 5,000,000 man power British army—"Kitchener's army"—was lost with his staff off the Orkney Islands late on Monday evening when the cruiser Hampshire, aboard which he was proceeding to Russia for important conferences with the Czar, was sent to the bottom in heavy weather presumably by the explosion of a mine, or a torpedo.

So far as has been ascertained there were no survivors of the disaster, and it seems probable that between 200 and 300 men met their death when the Hampshire went down.

There is no evidence to show whether the Hampshire was torpedoed by a submarine or struck a mine. Many ships have been plying between Russia and Great Britain over the same route since the port of Archangel was opened.

The official news was a greater surprise than it would otherwise have been because no one knew that Earl Kitchener had left England. He was making a voyage to Russia on a special mission to Emperor Nicholas, and probably also with the intention of visiting the battle front in Russia where the great offensive against the Teutonic Allies has been begun by the Russians.

This is the second shock the country has sustained within a week. The other was when the newspapers appeared last Friday evening with the first intelligence of the naval battle in the North Sea in the form of a list of the ships lost, with virtually no intimation that there was any compensation in the way of enemy losses. The bulletin telling of the death of Kitchener gave the country even a greater shock.

WEDNESDAY

Petrograd—The sudden blow struck by the Russians along the entire Galician front of 275 miles from Pripet to Roumania is, in the unanimous opinion of the military critics here, a brilliant beginning of the long awaited Russian offensive. The condition of the roads now is perfect and with a plentifuly supply of ammunition the Russians advance is expected to develop swiftly.

The movement derives significance from the fact that it is not an isolated attack against any one portion of the Austrian lines, but a carefully co-ordinated movement embracing the whole front. The movement is under the able leadership of Gen. Brussiloff, who conducted the brilliant campaign in the Carpathians in 1914, and who is generally conceded to be one of the best strategists of the Russian staff.

The forces opposing the Russian advance are estimated 40 Austrian Infantry divisions and from 10 to 15 Austrian cavalry divisions, assisted by, at the most, two divisions of Germans. This brings the total Teutonic forces operating on this front up to 600,000 men. No details of the Russian attack are yet at hand, but it was preceded as usual by a vigorous artillery bombardment, after which the Russians moved forward along the whole line, capturing first-line Austrian position. The initiative belongs entirely to the Russians, and the Austrians, evidently taken by surprise, fell back without being able to start a counter-offensive.

Aside from its military and strategic importance for this front, the Russian movement undoubtedly will have a powerful effect upon the military situation elsewhere, decreasing Austrian pressure on the Italian front from the necessity of bringing reinforcements to this theater, while it also is expected to influence the situation in the Balkans.

—The Sunday Schools of Middlebury and Chatham townships will hold their annual convention and basket picnic in Holiday's grove at Holiday on Thursday, June 15th. Good speakers have been engaged for the occasion and the Holiday Band will furnish music. Exercises will begin at 11 a. m. sharp.

—The Scientific American, which at one time declined to print a description of the Sweden Valley ice mine, on the ground that U. S. Geological Bureau refuse to admit the possibility of a phenomenon, has now accepted an article and illustrated it with views from the mine. This is quite a victory for those who have known the fact that ice forms there in the hot weather and melts in cold weather. To explain the cause is still an unsolved problem but the mystery of it does not refute the fact.—Potter Journal.

—The Pullman Co. has set aside 5,000 shares of stock for subscription by employes at 155.

SPRING CLEAN UP!

WADSWORTH DOUBLE-THICK PAINT cleans and brightens up the home inside and out. It is durable and economical.

Wadsworth is double-thick, so you can add your own linseed oil and save expense.

Call in and let us figure your paint bill. We can save you money.

Also our stock of KYANIZE VARNISHES is very complete.

GARDNER & WALZ
HARDWARE

The Careful Man sees that his son starts a Bank Account

"As the twig is bent so the bough is inclined."

When your boy is young is the time to impress upon him that his money is his best friend. If he puts it in the bank, his pride in his bank account will help him to increase it.

Time quickly steals away; money quickly piles up. He will be independent some day soon, if he banks his money now.

BANK WITH US

WE PAY 3½% INTEREST

IN OUR SAVINGS DEPT.

First National Bank

OF WELLSBORO, PA.

The Oldest and Strongest Bank in Northern Pennsylvania

BERNKOPF'S — Greater Wellsboro's Greatest Store — BERNKOPF'S

$9.98 Ladies' Silk DRESSES $9.98

VALUES UP TO $18.50

Special for Friday and Saturday Only

Handsome summer models in Crepe de Chene, Silk Poplin and Silk Taffeta, some with Georgette sleeves, in silver, green, navy, wisteria and black. No handsomer, more stylish dresses can be found. Values up to $18.50, for Friday and Saturday only, at

$9.98

(Main Floor)

Silk Waists $1.98

Tub Silks in plain colors and stripes, many styles and colors—

Unusual Values at $1.98

Middy Blouses

All the newest styles in Jean, Galatea, Linene, etc. Belted, loose models and smocking effects.

98c

Children's Coats at Big Reductions

Chamoisette Gloves 50c

Just received, a special shipment of these gloves, which are so scarce. In black, grey and chamois colors, with solid or contrasting backs.

In White Also At 59c

All Ladies' Suits Greatly Reduced

Come in to-day. We can fit you to one of these splendid summer Suits—and just look at the saving!

$12.50 to $15.00 Suits, $9.50
$16.50 to $20.00 Suits, 12.50
$22.50 to $25.00 Suits, 14.50

(Main Floor)

Ladies' Hat Shapes VALUES UP TO $2.25 98c

A special purchase just received plus quite a little of our stock. Your choice of Sailors, Turbans, Tuscans, Panamas, etc., in white, black, tan, coral, etc. All at

98c

(Trimmed Free if You Buy the Materials Here.)

(Main Floor)

New Room Size Rugs

Just received last Monday, a splendid assortment of new room-size rugs, ranging from the cheaper grades of Tapestry, through a splendid line of medium priced Velvets, Tapestries, Axministers, Colonial Velvets and Body Brussels.

Included also is a fine line of Crex Grass Rugs in assorted sizes, used principally for porches.

Hofi Fibre Rugs in beautiful designs, adapted for bedrooms and porches.

In spite of the dye and wool situations, our prices are still very reasonable.

CHINA DISHES RECEIVED

This completes our Special Offers when these and Aluminum are exhausted.

It pays to trade at BernKopf's

White Lingerie Waists

For Friday & Saturday Only

SPECIAL 98c

Expert Advice For the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

Will you please tell me the advantages and disadvantages of wire wheels compared to wooden wheels?

Those who are in favor of wire wheels claim that their use effects a [illegible] ing qualities of the steel spokes; that a wire wheel is [illegible] wheel of equal size; that it [illegible] riding, due to its shock absorbing qualities; that it is better in appearance. When in demountable form, in which most of the types are sold, tire changing becomes a matter of a few minutes. Quicker acceleration and more effective braking are obtained with wire wheels than with wooden because it is claimed the wire wheel has a light rim and hence the flywheel effect is reduced considerably. The wooden wheel with a heavy felloe when once started opposes the braking effort.

The wooden wheel contingent states that this type is able to withstand more side strain than the wire wheel; that it has a longer life, being little affected by the elements; that the use of demountable rims makes tire changing easy and that if this feature is applied to the wire wheel it has the characteristics of a wooden one having a heavy [illegible]. If the demountable feature is not used on the wire wheel a whole wheel must be carried around as against a covered up tire when wooden wheels are used. The wire wheel usually costs more than the wooden of the same size. Wire wheel spokes may rust and are more liable to become loose than wooden spokes.

The wire wheel people claim that the wire wheel weighs less than the average tire and rim, to say nothing of the weight of the other parts of the wood wheel, and it is estimated that the five wheels necessary to be carried where wire wheels are employed weigh some 150 pounds less than the four wheels and rim used on tires equipped with wooden wheels.

Is it advisable to grind in new pistons with valve grinding compound?

Do not use any sort of valve grinding compound to grind in pistons. To lap them in it is simply necessary to run the engine for some hours under outside power.

The gas escapes from the carburetor on my car. I believe this occurs at the pin that shuts off the gas. I am of the opinion that the pin does not seat or that the cork is too heavy and does not float. Can you advise me?

The float in the carburetor may be adjusted too high, or, as you suggest, the trouble may be in the valve. If the float valve does not fit perfectly the gasoline will leak. If such is the case it is best to replace the old valve with a new one. Very often this valve may be reseated by tapping slightly, making sure to center the valve pin at the time. It is possible that the valve pin and seat are worn considerably, and if so it would be most advisable to replace them.

Does any harm result from [illegible] cular movement instead of [illegible] ing in [illegible] piston [illegible]?

The best motion is a combination of rotation and reciprocation, but the desired results would not be obtained by giving them only rotary motion.

In timing the valves of a fifty horsepower engine is the allowance for expansion less on the admission side or intake and something greater in the gap on the exhaust side? State the number of thousandths if possible.

It is customary on the average engine to allow between a sixty-fourth and a thirty-second of an inch clearance between the valve stem and the lifter. You can hardly adjust to a one-thousandth of an inch, since the wear which takes place at this point differs more or less on the different valves. The difference in clearance on the intake side and on the exhaust side is not taken into consideration.

In adjusting the valve clearance it is best to observe the flywheel marks in order to have all the valves timed alike. This should be done rather than having the clearance in each case equal.

Can you tell me how to scrape and take up the wear on the crank shaft and connecting rod bearings of my car?

Unless you have worn or scored bearings it is unnecessary to scrape them. A bearing that has been run for some time has a smooth surface and does not need this treatment. However, new bearings must be scraped with a tool known as a scraper, which any motorcar supply store should be able to furnish you. The process is one of smoothing the surface as much as possible. It is a matter of common sense and skill, and we do not advise any one to do it who has not had experience.

However, to take up the wear in the bearings you have—and this is all that need be done if they have not been burned out or damaged in some way—it is necessary only to take out shims and then [illegible] up the [illegible] again to remove any lost motion. This applies to the connecting rod bearings as well as the main bearings. Try taking out one shim from each side of [illegible] first. Then see if this is not [illegible] cap so as to remove the play. If one shim from each side will not do it try taking two, etc. You must be careful not to tighten the bearings so that they bind. Do not try to turn the heads off the bolts in doing it, but set them up with reasonable snugness.

Do aluminum alloy pistons have the wearing qualities of iron?

Long tests have been carried out by car manufacturers using them, and [illegible] have been entirely satisfied with the wearing qualities as compared with iron to warrant their using these pistons. The alloy is of a composition [illegible] to resist wear satisfactorily.

How do you calculate the proper size radiator of the tubular type for a 5 by 5 four cylinder motor?

The number of cubic inches radiator capacity required per horsepower largely depends on the construction of the radiator, the same radiator capacity not being used in cellular types that has been adopted in tubular. Tubular radiators have not all the same water capacity because of the different cooling coefficients of them, due to the more or less effective radiating fins or flanges carried on the tubes. For a four cylinder motor with five inch bore and stroke the method used in determining its radiator capacity needed is as follows: Multiply the cylinder diameter by the piston stroke by the number of cylinders. In this case it is 100, and 100 linear feet of three-fourths inch tubing is used for such a motor. Should the tubing be three-eighths inch then 200 feet are needed. One foot of the three-fourths inch tubing has 210 square inches of cooling area on the spiral fins, and one foot of the three eighths inch tubing has 124 square inches cooling area. This gives practically 20,000 square inches cooling area for a 5 by 5 four cylinder motor, which, according to the formula rating, would be forty horsepower. This carried still further would give practically 500 square inches of radiating area per horsepower. From another point of view the 100 feet three-quarter inch tubing would contain 520.04 cubic inches of water, which works out practically thirteen cubic inches per horsepower. If the radiator is of the cellular construction different figures apply.

How often should carbon be cleaned out of the cylinders of an automobile motor?

In a new motor it should not be necessary to clean out the carbon more than once in 3,000 miles. As the motor becomes older and the piston rings wear, forming an oil seal which is less tight, more oil works its way into the combustion chamber. [illegible] that carbonization is more frequent and cleaning will have to be resorted to more often. The estimate of 3,000 miles is a very liberal one, as there are many new cars which run 5,000 or 6,000 miles without carbon trouble. As a general rule, it is a good plan to clean out the carbon when the valves are ground. The two operations can be performed at the same time because, with the valve caps removed or with the cylinder head taken off, as is done in some motors, the combustion chambers are accessible and can easily be scraped out.

What is magnalium and how does it compare with cast iron for weight and tensile strength?

Magnalium is the trade name of an alloy of aluminum and magnesium. It is much lighter than cast iron, which has a specific gravity range of from [illegible] approximately. Magnalium has a specific gravity of 2.5, so it runs at least 50 per cent lighter than cast iron. Ordinary cast iron for motor pistons runs 18,000 to 20,000 pounds tensile strength and magnalium about 23,000 pounds.

What is the pressure per square inch on a three inch piston head at time of explosion, and how long would the pressure last if no outlet was supplied?

The pressure per square inch on a three inch piston may have any value within limits. The size of the combustion chamber, the temperature, the volume of gas taken, etc., are all factors. If no outlet is allowed and the temperature is kept constant at the time of explosion, the pressure will be constant. Any change in temperature will change the pressure.

What is the proper way to find out if there is any lost motion between the driving pinion and crown gear?

The best way is to remove the cover plate from the differential housing and clean off the gears so that the action in the assembly can be noted. Leave both wheels on the ground and place the gear shift lever in neutral. By [illegible] pipe wrench a firm hold should be taken on the propeller shaft and with the hand on the large crown gear the propeller shaft moved backward and forward. Any lost motion between the shaft and the crown gear can then be readily noted.

Coffee Raising in Arabia.

The raising of Mocha coffee is done by Arabs out in the mountainous country of Arabia, where no white man has ever been, and statisticians and crop forecasters are unknown. There are no extensive plantations out there as we know of them in other places, but each Arab has his own few bushes around his little house, and raises enough for his own use and a little for trading for other commodities. It thus becomes a difficult and slow process to collect from hundreds of people enough to load a caravan. The markets of Aden and Hodeda are several hundred miles from where the coffee is grown, and the journey to these markets takes several weeks.

Canada now possesses twelve wire-

Canada now possesses twelve wire[illegible] and gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic coast. Of the twelve stations, which [illegible] nine are [illegible]. The former [illegible] with [illegible] up to a distance of 260 miles, while the radius of the latter is about 130 miles.

OKLAHOMA PIE GIRL A LOSER

[illegible] Champion Helps Judges [illegible] Declaring Herself Defeated.

[illegible], Okla.—Miss Ressie Warrenberg [illegible] championship of Oklahoma.

She goes still further and [illegible] the championship in this [illegible] Kansas and Texas also.

But when she went to Denver to compete with all the pie bakers of the West, she, like the [illegible] said he could whip anybody in the United States, took in too much territory. She was defeated by Mrs. Charles E. Cummings of Denver.

Miss Warrenberg has met pie bakers of the Southwest in numerous contests and has always come away with highest honors. She believed her pies compared favorably with any in the West and went to Denver to [illegible] skill. It was in the [illegible] contest of the Housewives' League, held in connection with the Colorado Food Products Show that she met her match.

At that, the Oklahoma daughter was not badly beaten. The judges, three of them, gave Mrs. Cummings and Miss Warrenberg two points, Mrs. Cummings winning on quality baking and Miss Warrenbery earning her points on flavor and time.

While the judges were deliberating and there was every prospect of a "hung jury" Miss Warrenberg solved the problem by confronting the judges by asking that the prize be awarded to her rival because her own pie, she admitted, had "run over." This was due to the fact Miss Warrenberg asserts, that her pie pan was too shallow. The Oklahoma girl is the holder of six prize cups awarded her in previous contests.

Two hundred housewives watched with interest the prize pie baking contest in which Miss Warrenberg took part in Denver.

The pies turned out by both the first and second prize winning contestants were almost as perfect as it is possible to make them. They were of the apple species, the real old fashioned apple pie "like mother used to make," with the apples cut in great thick slices, dropping in flour and then laid in layers over the bottom crust. Lumps of rich butter and plenty of sugar were placed on top and then the top crust was added.

Here is Miss Warrenberg's recipe for pie crust.

Two cups flour.

One teaspoonful salt.

Two thirds cup lard.

Ice water to moisten to the proper consistency for rolling.

This amount of material makes two pies with an upper and lower crust for each.

In speaking of mixing the dough for the crust, she says:

"The flour should be sifted twice and salt added. All materials must be ice cold. Never work the lard into the flour with your fingers; rub it between your palms. It makes the crust flakier. If your hands are warm, cool them in ice water. When your lard is well mixed into the flour add ice water slowly. I never measure the water, as flour is sometimes much dryer than at other times. Mix in water until the dough barely hangs together, then roll with as little handling as possible."

If you use a spoon to blend flour and water starch, the starch is liable to be lumpy. A fork, however, separates the flour and lumps do not occur. Clothes are less liable to scorch if a little salt is added to flour starch, but it makes garments limp on wet days. If there is no white wax convenient, add a teaspoonful of kerosene to a gallon of starch. Add a little blueing also and boil the starch until it bubbles. Starch is not done when it merely simmers and all articles treated with starch that has not been properly heated will be difficult to iron.

COMFORTABLE AND DESIRABLE GARMENT.

1601—Ladies' Bath or Lounging Robe.

As here shown Blanket cloth in soft gray tones was used, with trimming of matched satin bands. This style is also good for eiderdown, flannel, flannelette and ducking fleece if warmth is desired. If to be used as a kimono or lounging robe, lawn, percale, silk or cotton crepe, cashmere, serge, poplin or rep could be used. The right front overlaps the left at the closing. The neck may have the rolled collar or be finished with the trimming. The sleeve is good in wrist or elbow length.

The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, [illegible]. It will require for [illegible]

A pattern of [illegible] mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

ACCUSED OF INSANITY PLOT

[illegible] York Woman Alleged She Was Railroaded to an Asylum.

New York.—A mother's allegation [illegible] railroaded to an insane asylum by her daughter, who later got control of her property, was made before Supreme Court Justice Newburger when Mrs. Almina P. Mabie asked the court to vacate a commitment signed by Justice Blanchard nearly [illegible] ago. Her accusations were made against her daughter, Mrs. Dora [illegible] Brown.

Mrs. Mabie was divorced from her husband in Chicago and subsequently sued him for accrued alimony after he had married a second time. She got judgment against him and came here to live with her daughter, Mrs. Brown and the latter's husband. She [illegible] her money in private banks.

The petitioner said that after she became a member of her daughter's household she suffered from indigestion and on Mrs. Brown's advice she saw a physician. Mrs. Mabie alleges that this was the first step in the scheme by her daughter to get control of her property. She said that while the physician pretended to be treating her for indigestion he was acting as an examiner in lunacy. Mrs. Mabie said that a few days later her daughter complained of illness and asked her to accompany her to consult another physician.

Mrs. Mabie said that three days afterwards three men and a nurse forcibly took her from her daughter's home and she found herself later in the Knickerbocker Hall Sanitarium at Amityville, L. I., where she was committed as insane on the affidavits of two examiners in lunacy, who asked that the service of papers on Mrs. Mabie be dispensed with on the ground that it would excite her.

"This statement was a gross and unmitigated mendacity and part of the conspiracy and compact to railroad me to an asylum," said Mrs. Mabie.

The petitioner said that when she was put in the asylum her daughter took $400 she had with her. The circumstances under which Mrs. Mabie says her daughter took her from Knickerbocker are as follows:

"In tears I pleaded with my daughter to remove me, but she could not [illegible] under the advice of her father, my divorced husband, who had come on from Chicago and is living in Brooklyn. My daughter came and had me discharged from the institution, but as soon as I was out she insisted that I go to the German Savings Bank and draw out $500 for her. Then I was forced to go to Dr. Barnes' sanitarium at Stamford, Conn. While a patient there I gave my daughter $500 more, and when she promised to secure my release if I would turn over to her my bank books, stocks and diamonds, I did so."

Mrs. Mabie says her daughter took her from Stamford and planned to send her to another sanitarium in the Catskills, but while they were waiting for a train she says she escaped. She wandered to Harrison, N. Y., and was admitted to St. Vincent's Retreat there. Soon afterward she got in touch with a lawyer who made the application in order that she might get possession of her property now in the hands of her daughter.

Although the application was not opposed Justice Newberger said he had no power to grant the relief asked, because Mrs. Mabie had been legally discharged from Knickerbocker Hall.

FIGHTS WITH HIS WOODEN LEG

Cos Cob Cripple Sent to Jail for Two Months

Greenwich, Conn.—His practice of using his wooden leg as a weapon resulted in the sentencing of John Strain a well known resident of Bible street, Cos Cob, to the Fairfield county jail for two months.

Strain's defiance of the law reached a climax when Constable Lorenzo Curcio went to serve a warrant for the production of the cripple's two children, issued by Assistant Prosecutor Henry B. White for their commitment to a state home. Strain barricaded himself in his house and when the Constable attempted to force an entrance, he was met by a rain of blows from the wooden leg.

Woman 100, Walks Nine Miles

English, Ind.—Mrs. Mary Hobbs, who is 100 years old, residing at Birdseye, fifteen miles west of English, a few days ago walked from her home to that of her daughter at Doolittle Mills, a distance of nine miles. The following day she spent with her granddaughter, where five generations ate dinner together.

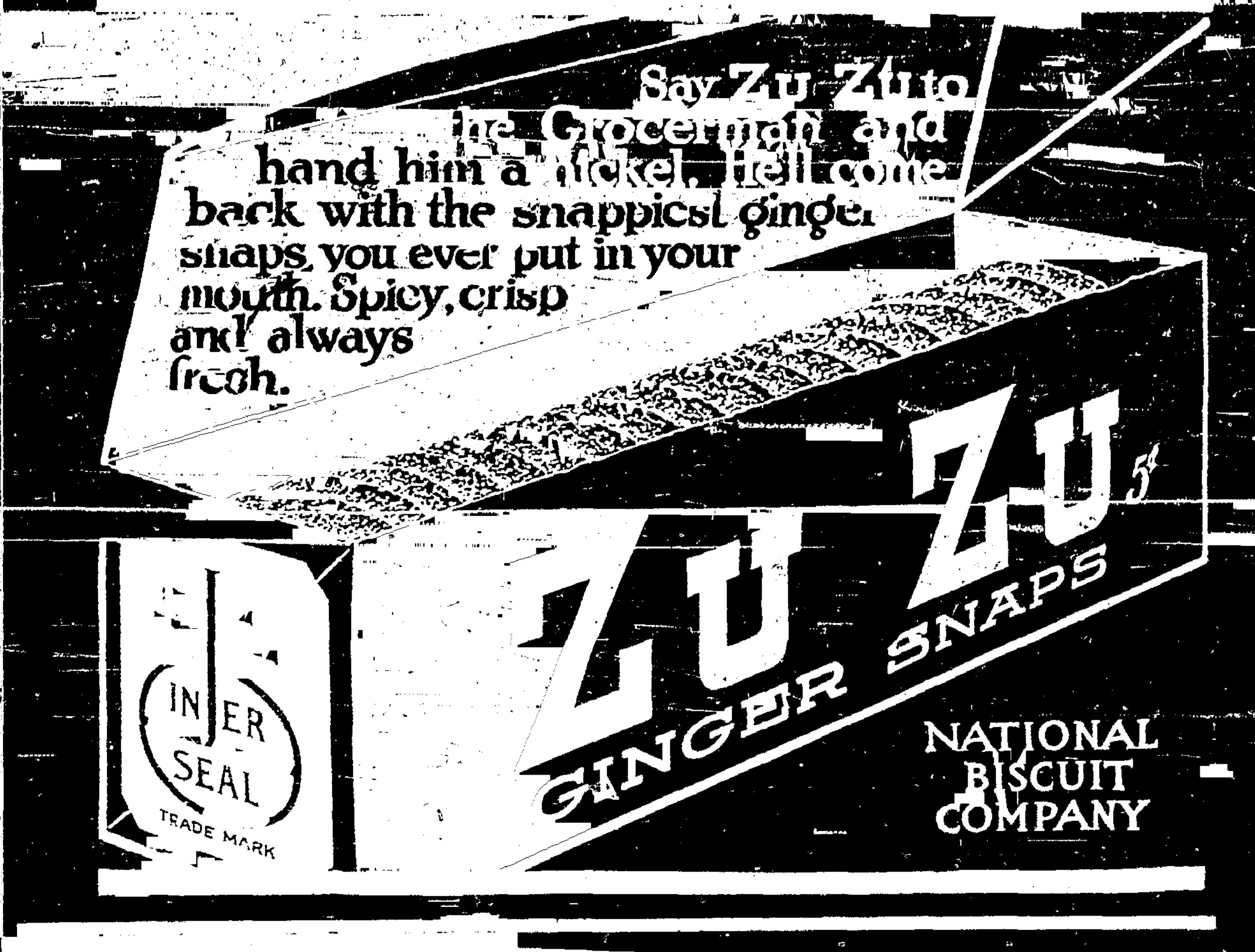
NEEDFUL KNOWLEDGE

WELLSBORO SHOULD LEARN TO DETECT THE APPROACH OF KIDNEY DISEASE

The symptoms of kidney trouble are many. Disordered kidneys often excrete a thick, cloudy, offensive urine, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding. The back may ache, headaches and dizzy spells may occur and the victim is often weighted down by a feeling of languor and fatigue. Neglect these warnings and there is danger. Delay often proves fatal.

You can use no better endorsed kidney remedy than Doan's Kidney Pills. Here's Wellsboro's proof of their merit.

S. Louis Herrington, 27 Water St., Wellsboro, says: "I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at the [illegible] Drug Store, and they have [illegible] relief from kidney [illegible] at all dealers [illegible] simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Herrington had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.



PAPER BAGS KEPT SORTED

Smooth all clean paper bags neatly in their orignal folds. Sort them into three sizes—large, medium and small. Thrust each lot into a strong paper bag large enough to contain quite a number. Then place these storage bags, with their contents, set mouth outward, flat upon the pantry shelf. Now, when a nice clean bag is wanted, one of the required size may be drawn out instantly, without precipitating that avalanche which always follows when paper bags are laid in a loose heap. Each day put every incoming clean paper bag into its proper receptacle.—Ladies World.

Tried Recipes

Cup Omelet—One and one-half cups of any kind of cold meat chopped fine, one and one half cups of stale bread crumbs, three beaten eggs, one cup of milk, three quarters teaspoonful of salt and pepper to taste. Stir all together and fill five custard cups, well buttered. Set cups in a pan of hot water and bake until firm in center. Turn out in a heated platter, garnish and serve.

Jam Puffs—A small quantity of puff, of good half and half paste may be used up in this way. Roll it out thin and cut with large cookie cutter or in squares, whichever is most convenient. Lay a tablespoon of home made jam or half a canned peach in center of each, wet edges with white of egg and bake in a quick oven about 15 minutes.

Shoulder of Veal, French Style—Cut the veal into cubes and parboil. Put the bones and trimmings into another pot and stew slowly for two hours—to make the gravy—in a quart of water. Put the meat into a dish, from which it can be served, sprinkle with a teaspoonful of salt, a little cayenne, the yellow part of lemon rind, grated and little grated nutmeg, add a tablespoonful of butter, rolled in tablespoon of flour. Strain the gravy and pour over the meat. Bake in a hot oven until brown.

Oysters, Kalamazoo Style—Drain a quart of oysters. Melt two tablespoonfuls butter in your chafing dish or saucepan, add two level tablespoonfuls cornstarch or four teaspoonfuls flour, saltspoon of celery salt, dash of white pepper. Stir until smooth. Put in the oysters, and cook until their edges curl. Serve very hot on slices of whole wheat bread toasted and buttered.

Butter Rolls—Sift a quart of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls baking-powder together. Rub in a tablespoon of butter, cold, then add one beaten egg and a pint of milk, mix soft as possible. Roll out half an inch thick and cut with biscuit cutter. Dip into melted butter, fold a third of the way over, press together, and bake in a quick oven for 15 minutes.

Boy Choir at Chautauqua

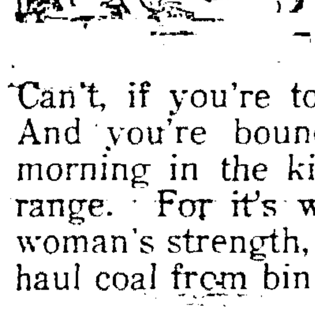
Aside from the delightful and refreshing novelty of seeing on the platform the sweet, youthful faces of these boys, you may expect to hear a perfectly trained organization of uncommon merit and musical worth.

Their program will be divided into distinct features. "The Angelus," presented with special scenery and the vestments, introduces secular and sacred songs. The other half will be given without the vestments and will feature more the interesting, cheery songs so dear to the American boy.

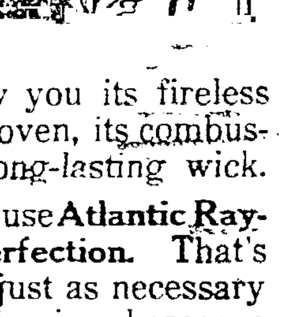
CUSTOMER:—That's the remedy that stopped my cough. I would not dare to be without it this time of year.

DRUGGIST:—I have been in business over half a century and have always sold Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar and I consider it the safest and surest medicine for colds. It contains no opium nor harmful drugs. All druggists.

When it Aches again try Pike's Toothache Drops.



ENJOY YOUR MEALS



Can't, if you're too done up to eat. And you're bound to tire, after a morning in the kitchen, over a coal range. For it's wearing, beyond a woman's strength, to carry wood and haul coal from bin to kitchen.

And you can't control the heat of a coal range. Most times you've far more heat than you need—a waste of fuel—that turns the kitchen into a nerve-racking furnace.

A New Perfection Oil Cook Stove offers you a way to end kitchen drudgery and at the same time to economize, for the **Perfection** burns kerosene, the cheapest fuel. Think—no coal, no wood, no shaking, no ashes, no fear of the fire going cold. Instead, heat when you want it and exactly as much as you want.

A New Perfection is inexpensive. Ask your dealer to show you its fireless cooker, its separate oven, its combustion chimney, its long-lasting wick.

Be sure, though, you use **Atlantic Rayolight Oil** in your **Perfection.** That's essential. For it is just as necessary to discriminate in buying kerosene as it is in selecting flour. It takes use to prove either. You don't have to buy a flour on trust; neither need you take a chance on kerosene.

For you can ask for **Rayolight** with the positive assurance that every gallon will be like every other gallon. A kerosene that will burn without smoke or smell, but that will yield a great and a cheap heat.

With all its advantages **Rayolight** costs no more than ordinary, unreliable kerosene. Buy it by name, where you see this sign:

New PERFECTION Oil Stove

ATLANTIC Rayolight OIL

THE ATLANTIC REFINING CO.

Philadelphia Pittsburgh

A SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS

Interesting Incidents and Happenings of the Past Week in the European War Zone

THURSDAY

London—The French troops northwest of Verdun in the region of Le Mort Homme have turned on the offensive against the Germans and in a spirited attack have captured a strongly organized position on the slopes southwest of Le Mort Homme. [illegible] were taken in the attack, which was the only [illegible] fighting on Wednesday reported in the latest French official communication.

The town of Avocourt and Hill 304 in this immediate vicinity are under a heavy bombardment, and shells of large caliber are being used. Bombardments also are in progress north of Verdun, from the Meuse river to Fort Vaux and in the Hartmanns-Weilerkopf region of the Vosges mountains.

On the Asiago-Arsiero sector of the Austro-Italian front the Austrians have taken additional points of vantage from the Italians and put down attempts by King Victor Emmanuel's men to recover lost ground. According to the Austrian communication, during the present offensive they have captured 31,082 Italians and 298 cannon. The Italian war office admits the evacuation of positions at Monte Priafora and Punta Cordin, on the Asiago plateau.

The lake region south of Dvinsk on the Russian front again is the scene of heavy bombardments, probably the prelude to more infantry fighting. Farther south, on the Volhynian front and along the Bessarabian border, there is increased activity by the Teutons and Russians.

Nothing has come through concerning the invasion of Greek Macedonia by the [illegible], but on the extreme western part of the Balkan front the Austrians along the [illegible] river in Albania have pursued Italian patrols.

The British invasion of German East Africa continues, and has reached a strongly entrenched German position between the Egare mountains and the Hangani river, where a fight seems probable.

FRIDAY

London—The Germans have switched their offensive from the region of Le Mort Homme, northwest of Verdun, to the sector between the Thiaumont farm and Vaux, northeast of the fortress, and have succeeded here in entering French first line trenches between Fort Douamont and the Vaux pond.

The attack was made over a front of about two miles and was preceded by a violent artillery preparation. The French met the German onslaughts with their machine guns and succeeded in holding back the attacking forces everywhere except the point between Fort Douaumont and the Vaux pond. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Teutons, according to Paris.

The heavy fighting around Le Mont Homme and the Avocourt wood has dwindled to intermittent bombardments since the repulse of German attacks and the launching of a counter-attack by the French which gave them German trenches 400 meters in extent southeast of Le Mort Homme.

The activity of the artillery on the remainder of the front in France, also has lessened in violence. In the Vosges mountains near Altkirche, the Germans report the occupation of French positions 350 meters long and about 350 meters deep and the capture of prisoners and booty.

The Turks, taking the offensive at three points in Asia Minor against the Russians, have temporarily, at least, brought the Russians' advance toward Mesopotamia to a standstill. All the Turkish attacks were repulsed, except at Mamakhatun, 50 miles west of Erzerum, which was evacuated by the Russians. Here the fighting was over a front of about 20 miles. Attempts by the Turks, who are said to be heavily reinforced by Austrians and Germans, to press back the Russians near Beiburt and Diarbekr failed.

The Italians, according to Rome, continue to hold back attacks by the Austrians at various points along the Tyrol front. Especially bitter fighting has taken place in the region of the Posina torrent and southeast of Arsiero, where the Austrians either were stopped or driven back in progress in the Lagarina valley and between the Posina and the Upped Astico rivers.

SUNDAY

Paris—In the course of repeated and violent attacks Friday night on Fort Vaux, on the Verdun front east of the Meuse, the Germans penetrated a ditch north of the main French position. The interior of the works, the war office announcement of Saturday says, is still held by the French.

Except for this gain, the statement says, the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses.

Spirited fighting continued in the Argonne, west of the Verdun sector. Two German attacks west of La Fille Morte were beaten back.

The battle of Verdun reached a point of unprecedented violence in the last forty-eight hours. The Germans made a formidable effort to mass reinforcements on the right bank of the Meuse, supported by a great number of heavy pieces drawn from other fronts.

Concentration of the German forces is taken here to indicate a supreme attempt to bring the long-drawn out attack on the fortress to a [illegible] and to prevent a general offensive by the allies. Despite the [illegible] of the attack, involving [illegible] the French official accounts say [illegible] main lines are not [illegible]

ly changed. The furthest point reached by the Germans was [illegible] the outskirts of [illegible] portion of the town is strongly held by the French.

Berlin—[illegible] of the heights southeast of [illegible] of Ypres, Belgium, and [illegible] position beyond have been captured by storm by German troops, the War Office has announced. One [illegible] slightly wounded; one major and 3 other officers, besides 350 unwounded men, were taken prisoners by the Germans in the attack.

MONDAY

London—The region of Vaux and Damloup, northeast of Verdun, has been the scene of further futile attempts of the Germans to pierce the French lines. All the attacks were set at naught by the French fire, except a night attack between Damloup and Fort Vaux, where the Germans [illegible] in French trenches. From these, however, they were immediately driven out by a counter-attack.

The Canadian troops and the Germans have been battling fiercely on the Ypres salient. The German guns opened up several days ago, deluging the Canadian positions and the surrounding territory with shells. Then the German infantry advanced along an extended front of almost two miles, capturing trenches. In a series of counter-attacks in which bomb and bayonet played an important part, the Canadians regained most of the lost ground and have reorganized the positions.

On the Russian front violent artillery duels are going on in the Bessarabian and Volhynian sectors. Several Russian infantry attacks against the Austrians were repulsed.

The Italians in the region of Arsiero are holding the Austrians from further advances in the desperate struggle that is going on in this region. The Austrians with large effectives attempted to break through the Italian line in the direction of Onaro, but were driven back. Bombardments are still heavy on the other sectors of the Austro-Italian front.

British Headquarters in France—Around famous Hill 60 and Sanctuary wood, the Canadians have been [illegible] the course of the last two days [illegible]. They have held the entire front attacked and, unless the fighting spreads, this is entirely their battle.

The German guns had been relatively quiet for some days when they suddenly opened the heaviest bombardment any Canadian veteran has known, using all kinds of guns from heavy howitzers to trench mortars, not only battering the trenches, but covering a wide area of ground in the rear to prevent the bringing up of supports.

Under support of gun fire, the Canadian battalions, which include many Americans, maintaining the traditions of the first contingent last year at St. Julien, immediately turned on the Germans in a series of counter-attacks. They fought throughout the night and were engaged all Saturday doggedly making their way back to the possession of the position which they had lost. Parties rushed in at different points, bombing and bayonetting right and left, and before their fierce work was ended they had regained all but a few yards.

TUESDAY

London—The long expected general offensive of the Russians against the Teutonic Allies seemingly has begun. From both Petrograd and Vienna come reports that the Russians are actively engaged over a front from the Pripet river, east of Brest-Litovsk, to the Roumanian frontier—a distance of about 250 miles.

The Russians everywhere are using large numbers of guns and men, and according to Petrograd, have achieved successes on many important sectors, taking 13,000 prisoners and a number of guns and destroying or capturing Teuton positions.

Along the Bessarabian front, in the Dniester region, along the Lower Stripa and Volbynia, the Russian attacks have been particularly violent. In the region of Olyka, in the zone of the Volyhanian fortress triangle, the Russian guns have heavily shelled a front of more than fifteen miles in length held by the Austrian Archduke Joseph Ferdinand.

Around Verdun bad weather has set in and as a result the infantry of both sides have kept to their trenches and only bombardments have taken place. No new changes in position are recorded. Around Vaux and Damloup, northeast of Verdun, the bombardment on both sides has continued with considerable intensity; while on the west of the Meuse the shelling has been only intermittent.

On the remainder of the front in France, except around Ypres, the situation is reported quiet. About Ypres, however, the Germans and Canadians are continuing the violent fighting that has been in progress since last week when the Germans under a terrific rain of shells captured Canadian positions, which later were retaken in hand-to-hand bombarding encounters. Returning to the attack Sunday the Germans again forced the Canadians to relinquish the bulk of the recaptured ground, but the Canadians are disputing strenuously the efforts of the Teutons to oust them from the remainder of the positions.

Vienna reports that notwithstanding the sturdy resistance of the Italians, the Austrians have made a further advance into Italy in the Crengio zone near Asiago. The town of Ceisana and 5,600 Italian prisoners, 3 cannon and 11 machine guns and 126 bomb throwers were captured.

Rome admits the retirement of the Italians in the Cengio zone, but says that in the Dalgone valley, the Lagarina valley and on the Posina front, Austrian attacks were repulsed with heavy [illegible] Southern Albania, in the [illegible] Avlona, the Austrians [illegible] with their artillery [illegible] that [illegible]

Late War News on Page Four

Greatest Naval Battle in World

(Continued From First Page.)

announced last Friday night that the total number of British destroyers lost in the naval engagement with the German fleet in the North Sea was eight.

The announcement adds that of three German battle cruisers either the Derfflinger or Lutzow was blown up, another was seen to have been disabled and a third to be seriously damaged. One German light cruiser and six German torpedo boat destroyers were sunk and at least two more light cruisers were disabled.

An additional British official communication says:

"Since the foregoing communication was issued, a further report has been received from the commander-in-chief [illegible] that it has now been ascertained that our total losses in destroyers amount to eight boats in all.

"The commander-in-chief also reports that it is now possible to form a closer estimate of the losses and the damage sustained by the enemy fleet.

"One dreadnaught battleship of the Kaiser class was blown up in an attack by British destroyers and another dreadnaught battleship of the Kaiser class is believed to have been sunk by gun fire. Of three German battle cruisers, two of which it is believed were the Derfflinger and the Lutzow, one was blown up, another was heavily engaged by our battle fleet and was seen to be disabled and stopping, and the third was observed to be seriously damaged.

"One German light cruiser and six German destroyers were sunk, and at least two more German light cruisers were seen to be disabled. Further, repeated hits were observed on three other German battleships that were engaged.

"Finally, a German submarine was rammed and sunk."

Later Details of Great Naval Battle.

London, June 3.—The latest reports from the British fleet, from neutral vessels which witnessed parts of the great naval battle in the North Sea and from survivors, cause the British public to believe that the engagement was not so near a defeat as at first appeared, and in no wise a disaster. The British losses, with all the craft engaged accounted for, were three battle cruisers, three cruisers and eight destroyers, a total of 14 ships.

The German losses are believed to have been about the same number of ships, although a much less aggregate of tonnage.

British naval experts maintain that Great Britain continues to hold the supremacy of the sea by a safe margin, and that her enormous navy could better afford the losses it suffered than could the smaller German establishment. The first reports of the heavy loss of life, unhappily, have not been revised. Great Britain mourns for more than 5,000 of her best seamen and the whole nation is oppressed with sadness, which is reflected in the faces of all the people of London. From the number and character of the German ships lost, it is believed that the loss of German lives cannot be less than 2,500 to 3,000.

There were some 6,000 men on the ships which sank, and only a few hundred have been saved. The horrors of modern naval warfare, far exceeding those when wooden ships fought and continued to float even when they ceased to be fighting units, were realized to their utmost. From five of the largest ships which went under with a complement of more than 4,000 men, only seven junior officers and a few seamen were rescued.

There were no surrenders, and the ships which went down carried with them virtually their whole crews. Only the Warrior, which was towed part way from the scene of battle to a British port, was an exception.

Of some 1,000 men on the Queen Mary only a corporal's guard is accounted for. The same is true of the Invincible, while no survivors are reported from the Indefatigable, the Defence or the Black Prince.

It is impossible to visualize any coherent story of the great battle, which lasted many hours, with the different units at times fighting scattered engagements. The British and German reports contradict each other flatly on the main fact. The British assert that the German fleet retired when the British battleships appeared, while the German official statement maintains that the German forces were in battle with the entire British fleet.

The British assert that they had only two divisions engaged and that all her units of these were not able to participate in the fighting and, furthermore, that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, commander of the Grand Fleet, remained in the area of the battle after the Germans had retreated and swept it thoroughly in search of enemy ships and survivors.

The King's message of Admiral Jellicoe states that the Germans robbed the British of the opportunity of gaining a decisive victory by retiring immediately after the opening of the general engagement.

Germany's Loss Greater Than British

London, June 4.—The British Admiralty to-night issued a statement saying there was the strongest grounds for the belief that the British navy in the battle with the Germans off Jutland last week had accounted for a total of eighteen German men-of-war, and that there was nothing to add to or subtract from the original announcement of the British losses.

The statement gave the German losses as two battleships, two dreadnought battle cruisers, four light cruisers, nine torpedo boat destroyers and a submarine.

The pessimism which prevailed as a result of the Admiralty's original [illegible] of [illegible], which is now [illegible] estimating the extent of the German

losses as compared with those of Great Britain, has been greatly lessened by the latest statement.

A dispatch from Copenhagen [illegible] rumor [illegible] two additional German [illegible] those announced in the German communication, the battleship [illegible] and battle cruiser [illegible] were sunk in the battle. A wireless [illegible] received here Saturday from Berlin said the German Admiralty admitted the loss of the Westfalen.

The Admiralty statement [illegible] declares that the German losses [illegible] not only relatively, but absolutely greater than those of the British. Maintaining its attitude of caution the Admiralty still refrains from giving the names of the lost German ships.

The official list of the casualties among officers shows that hardly [illegible] the British cruisers sunk in the battle. An additional casualty list of petty officers shows that forty-three of them were saved from the Queen Mary, Invincible, Fortune, Ardent and Shark. None was saved from the Indefatigable, Defence, Black Prince, Tipperary, Turbulent, Nomad or Nestor.

The list gives the names of sixty-five men killed aboard the Warrior and of twenty-seven men wounded. On other ships engaged in the fight 115 men were killed and 85 wounded.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, speaking of the fight, said:

"Though a hard-earned sea fight, it was a British victory. There was no mistake in strategy made. The British objective was to sink the German fleet or to compel it to return to its base. In the absence of Zeppelins for scouting purposes, the British navy was obliged to send out heavy cruisers as outside scouts, because light cruisers would have been driven in without securing the needed information.

"Vice Admiral Beatty achieved a brilliant success, because on the arrival of Vice Jellicoe, the Germans fled. We achieved our object, the Germans failed to attain theirs. We lost cruisers which we can afford to lose, the German lost battleships which they cannot afford to lose."

Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Wellsboro Postoffice.

OUTGOING MAILS.

Train 4, north bound, mail closes at 9:20 a. m.

Train 1, south bound, mail closes at 10:30 a. m.

Train 6, north bound, mail closes at 4:30 p. m.

Train 3, south bound, mail closes at 5:45 p. m.

INCOMING MAILS.

Train 4 from south arrives at Postoffice 10:20 a. m.

Train 1 from north arrives at 11:30 a. m.

Train 6 from south arrives at 5:30 p. m.

Train 3 from north arrives at 6:45 p. m.

Train 7, which leaves Wellsboro at 6:45 a. m., south bound, does not carry mail.

Train 10, which arrives at Wellsboro at 9:05 p. m., does not carry mail.

On Sunday mail is dispatched via Williamsport at 5:45 p. m.

Rural carriers are scheduled to leave at 8:30 a. m., and mail for rural patrons should be deposited not later than 8:30 a. m.

Get Prompt Relief For That Cold.

The same old reliable remedy your parents used is still the most dependable and surest for coughs, colds and throat affections. Be sure and get the genuine Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pleasant to the taste contains no opium. All druggists.

Try Pike's Toothache Drops.

[illegible] in Divorce.

[illegible] the 11th day of [illegible] petition [illegible] June [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] EVAN F. REES, Sheriff.

May 25, 1916.

Sheriff's Sales.

[illegible] fieri facias and venditioni exponas with clause of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the court house in Wellsboro, Pa., on MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916, at one o'clock p. m., the following described property in Tioga county, Pa.:

1. Beginning at a post standing in the north line of the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Railroad, at the southeast corner of the Wellsboro Glass Works property; thence along the right of way east forty (40) feet to a post; thence at right angles with the said railroad, northerly two hundred (200) feet to a post; thence parallel with said railroad right of way, westerly one hundred seventeen (117) feet to lands of said Wellsboro Glass Works; thence along said Glass Works lot, easterly two hundred twelve (212) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing one-half (½) acre, more or less, on which is located a warehouse for glass. Also a right-of way twelve (12) feet wide, leading from Austin street along the north side of the coal switch and box shop switch of said Glass Works leading to the new box shop on said Glass Works property. Also the perpetual right to lay, relay and maintain and keep in repair a water pipe line leading from the said Glass Works property to Charleston creek as now or recently located, and the right to build and maintain a box reservoir in said creek [illegible] capacity to furnish water for the [illegible] Glass Works, and the right to fortify and properly protect and maintain and repair at pleasure the said box reservoir and water pipes, the pipes, however, to be buried beneath the surface, so as not to interfere with the use of the surface over the same. Being a portion of the same land conveyed by C. Salome Wingate and husband to Munro Lemon, by deed bearing date November 14, 1905, and recorded in Tioga county in Deed Book 127, at page 132, and duly conveyed by said Munro Lemon and wife to the Columbia Glass Company by deed recorded in Book 127, at page 516. To be sold as the property of the Columbia Glass Co., suit of The First National Bank of Wellsborough.

2. All that tract or parcel of land situated in the borough of Lawrenceville, county of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by the public road, on the [illegible] by a private road [illegible] race; on the east by lot of Margaret [illegible] on the west by lands of the [illegible] [illegible] and a half acres, more or less. Being part of the estate of the late James Ford, devised by will to heirs of C. H. L. Ford [illegible] south side of Cowanesque River [illegible] Lorinda [illegible] Executor of Nathaniel Eaton.

Also all that other [illegible] parcel [illegible] the borough of Lawrenceville [illegible] as follows: [illegible] on [illegible] private road of N. Eaton, late A. [illegible] on the west by land of [illegible] now W. Eaton, and on the north by public highway. Containing one acre of land, more or less. To be sold as the property of Adam Miller, suit of Lorinda Hotchkiss Eaton and W. R. Eaton, Executors of Nathaniel Eaton.

4. All that certain lot of land situate in township of Lawrence, county of Tioga, state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a white pine, the southeast corner of the Ross and Walker lots; thence north, 7 degrees east, 166.2 rods to post and stone corner of the northeast corner of [illegible] lot; thence south, 83¾ degrees east, along old warrant line 248.5 rods to post and stone corner, supposed place of old white pine corner; thence south, 5 degrees west, 420.8 perches to a post and stone corner; thence along the following [illegible] distances along old road up [illegible] creek, viz.: Thence north, 89 degrees west, 6 perches; thence north, 80 degrees, 6 perches; thence south, 78 degrees west 14.3 perches; thence north, 80 degrees west, 9.2 perches; thence north, 86 degrees west, 8.6 perches; thence north, 64 degrees west, 3.7 perches; thence north, 69 degrees west, 11.2 perches; thence south, 57 degrees west, 10 perches; thence north, 84 degrees west, 10 perches; thence south, 82 degrees west, 11.7 perches; thence north, 85 degrees west, 11.4 perches; thence south, 82 degrees west, 8.6 perches; thence south, 60 degrees west, 9.5 perches; thence south, 68 degrees west, 8.8 perches; thence south, 58 degrees west, 2 perches; thence south, 89 degrees west, 5.4 perches; thence north, 88 degrees west, 9.6 perches; thence south, 67 degrees west, 5.2 perches; thence south, 67 degrees west, 9.4 perches; thence north, 55 degrees west, 3.2 perches; thence north, 45 degrees west, 4 perches; thence south, 88 degrees west, 4.7 perches; thence south, 75 degrees west, 8 perches; thence north, 86 degrees, 7.4 perches; thence north, 78 degrees west, 14 perches; thence north, 88 degrees west, 4.6 perches; thence north, 84½ degrees west, 3.7 perches; thence north, 81 degrees west, 4 perches; thence north, 52 degrees west, 6 perches; thence north, 65 degrees west, 8 perches; thence north, 29 degrees west, 12 perches; thence north, 44½ degrees west, 19.1 perches; thence 55 degrees west, 15.8 perches; thence [illegible] west, 10 [illegible]; thence north, 69 degrees west, 5.4 perches; thence north, 73 degrees west, 5.4 perches; thence north 78 degrees west, 4.4 perches; thence north, 85 degrees west 10 perches; thence south, 70 degrees west, 5.6 perches; thence north, 78 degrees west, 7.5 perches; thence north, 83 degrees west, 14.5 perches; thence north, 75 degrees west, 9.4 perches; thence north, 82 degrees west, 28 perches; thence north, 78 degrees west, 7.3 perches; thence north, 81 degrees west, 9.7 perches; thence north 75 degrees west, 14.6 perches; thence north 88 degrees west, 7.5 perches; thence north, 81 degrees west, 5.6 perches; thence north, 60 degrees west, 7.9 perches; thence north, 76 degrees west, 5.2 perches; thence 89 degrees west, 7.5 perches to a post or warrant line, and thence north along warrant line, 5 degrees east, 190.6 perches to a post and stone corner, the southeast corner of the [illegible] lot; thence south [illegible] degrees east, 210 perches to a dead [illegible] the place of beginning. Containing [illegible] of land. Excepting and reserving therefrom one hundred acres, more or less, conveyed by [illegible]

[illegible] by deed dated [illegible] 27, [illegible] 1916. To [illegible] James Mansel.

5. All that certain lot or [illegible] situate in the borough of [illegible] of Tioga and State of [illegible] described as follows: Beginning at northeast corner of lot number ten (10) in [illegible] number two (2); thence westerly at [illegible] angles with the Williamson road, seventy [illegible] feet; thence northerly twenty-two [illegible] one-half feet; thence easterly seventy-nine feet to the west bounds of the Williamson Road; thence southerly along said Williamson Road twenty-two and one-half [illegible] to the place of beginning. Containing 1,777½ square feet, and being the southeast part of lot number nine in block number [illegible] as by reference to the map of the borough of Blossburg, on file in the Recorder's office in Tioga county, will more fully appear. All improved, with a two-story [illegible] store building thereon. To be sold as the property of Thos. H. Gardner, suit of P. A. Manley.

6. All those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situate, lying and [illegible] in the [illegible] described as follows, viz: Lot No. 1: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 39 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, conveyed to Joshua Smith; thence along lines of said lot south, eighty-eight degrees west, sixty-one perches; south, one and one-half degrees west, forty and six-tenths rods, and north, eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees west, thirty-six and two-tenths rods; thence along the north line of lot No. 60, conveyed to Joshua Smith, and lot No. 40, conveyed to E. P. Smith, north, eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees west, fifty-eight and three-tenths perches; thence along lines of lot No. 37, north, three degrees east, thirty-seven and nine-tenths perches; north, eighty-nine and one-eighth degrees west, seventy-nine and nine-tenths perches, and north, two and one-fourth degrees east, forty-three and eight-tenths perches; thence along line of lots Nos. 168-9 south, eighty-eight and one-half degrees east, one hundred sixty-four and five-tenths perches; north, three and three-fourths degrees east, twenty-one and nine-tenths perches, and south, eighty-nine and one-half degrees east, sixty-eight and eight-tenths perches; thence south, one and seven-eighths degrees west, sixty-four and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning, and containing eighty-nine and four-tenths acres of land, more or less, and being the same land and premises conveyed by David [illegible] and wife to Bradford and Eunice Edgerton by deed dated March 2, [illegible] and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, etc., in and for Tioga county, in Deed Book Vol. 54, at page 52. To be sold as the property of M. B. Edgerton and Clara Richmond, suit of Ruth M. M. Peck.

7. Lot No. 2: Beginning in the center of the road leading from Chandlerburg to Robins Hill; thence south, eighty-six degrees west, along lands of said Smith one hundred forty-eight and nine-tenths rods to lands of William Smith; thence along [illegible] same north, four degrees east, twenty-nine and four-tenths rods to the road leading over Ames Hill; thence along said road north, sixty-two and three-eighths degrees east, eighteen and two-tenths rods; thence along lands of Bradford Edgerton north, eighty-six and three-fourths degrees east, seventy-eight and four-tenths rods, and north, [illegible] fourths degrees east, forty-one and two-tenths rods to the place of beginning; containing twenty-three and six-tenths acres of land, more or less, and being the same land and premises conveyed by P. P. Smith and wife to Bradford and Eunice Edgerton by deed dated June 10, 1874, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, etc., in and for Tioga county, in Deed Book Vol. 55, at page 1?9. Improved with a one and one-half story frame dwelling-house with kitchen attached, a frame granary 16x20, a chicken house 8x18, a horse barn 20x30, a hay barn 24x36, other [illegible] an apple orchard [illegible] To be sold as the property of M. B. Edgerton and Clara Richmond, suit of Ruth M. M. Peck.

8. All that certain lot of land situate in the township of Covington, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, at Maple Hill, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of —— Ames land, now or formerly; thence running along the west line of, now or formerly, S. S. Packard's land north one hundred rods to a post; thence running due west eighty rods to a [illegible] running along the line of R. F. Patterson and J. Johnson lands, now or formerly, south one hundred rods to a post; thence running along said Ames north line eighty rods to the place of beginning. Containing fifty acres, more or less, and being the same land conveyed to Sampson Shaw by R. F. Patterson and wife by deed dated July 11, 1874, and recorded in Deed Book 53, on page 271, etc. To be sold as the property of Sampson Shaw, suit of Louise Parry.

9. Also, all that other lot, tract or parcel of land in Covington township aforesaid, being the east half of the lot conveyed on the 21st day of April, 1877, by Reuben F. Patterson and wife to William H. Jessup by [illegible] recorded in Tioga county in record book No. 60, page 15, etc., more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of said above lot adjoining land now or formerly of S. S. Packard; thence westerly along land now or formerly of the Sampson Estate a distance [illegible] rods to a post; thence southerly along the western part of the said above lot [illegible] by deed of [illegible] 21, 1877, a distance [illegible] [illegible] Shaw fifty (50) rods [illegible] easterly along said Shaw [illegible] now or formerly of S. S. Packard; thence northerly along lands now or formerly of S. S. Packard, twenty-five (25) rods to the place of beginning. Containing twenty [illegible] on it [illegible] with [illegible] attached, a frame barn 36x40, a [illegible] orchard, other outbuildings and well [illegible]. To be sold as the property of Sampson Shaw, suit of Louise Parry.

10. All that certain lot or piece of land situate in the township of Lawrence, county of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania, known as the west half of the Comfort lot, after leaving a full twenty-five (25) acres to Calvin S. Sterns, the division line being north and south. The whole lot being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of lot No. 21 of the Bingham lands in said township at what was once the Amos Granger place; thence east two hundred and four and 5-10 rods; thence south, one-half of one degree east, forty-three and 6-10 rods; thence north, 86¾ degrees west, two hundred and five and 5-10 rods or to the place of beginning. Containing fifty-one and 4-10 acres of land, more or less. This conveyance only to cover, however, the western part or half after 25 acres has been cut off for Calvin S. Sterns, as aforesaid, and is the same land conveyed to Edgar Hall by George Hermans and wife and George W. Preston by deed of November 8, 1905, and same land as recorded in Mortgage Book 39, at page 126, in the Recorder's office of Tioga county, Pennsylvania. About 20 acres improved, with a small house, a small barn and an apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Edgar Hall, suit of C. P. Updyke, use of A. H. Updyke, Administrator.

11. All that lot of land situate in Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a post in the line of land formerly of Victor Smith at the southwest corner of land conveyed by Victor Smith to Claude M. Weller, and being the southeast corner hereof; thence along land of said Claude M. Weller south 8 degrees east, 97 rods to a post in the highway; thence easterly along the highway 23 rods to a post; thence still along lands of said Claude M. Weller, north, 8 degrees east, 67.7 rods to a post in the south line of land now or formerly of A. Richmond; thence along the same north, 85 degrees west, 127.5 rods to a stake and stone; the southwest corner hereof; thence along land now or formerly of Mrs. Flora Rockwell and Mrs. Sylvia Rockwell, south, 5 degrees east, 162 rods to a post; thence along land formerly of Victor Smith, now Emmit Seymour, south, 85 degrees east, 72 rods, more or less, to the place of beginning. Containing 113 15-32 acres of land, more or less. Excepting and reserving therefrom the School House lot in the southwest corner thereof, known as the Scouten Hill school, being about 5 by 10 rods in size. And being the same lot of land conveyed to Victor Smith by William H. Hatfield, Sheriff of Tioga county, by a deed dated May 31, 1907, and recorded in Record Book of Deeds Vol. 128, at page 1??, [illegible] thereof conveyed by Victor Smith to Claude M. Weller by deed dated February 4, 1916, and recorded in Record Book of Deeds Vol. 1??, at page ???, etc. Containing fifty acres of land, and leaving in the original lot 113 [illegible] 15-32 acres of land, more or less. [illegible] with a [illegible] frame barn [illegible] a frame granary, a chicken house [illegible] apple orchard and other fruit and [illegible] trees thereon and well watered. To be sold as the property of Victor Smith, defendant, W. F. Fletcher, owner, and Frank Chamberlain, tenant under [illegible] of defendant, suit of Edward H. Ross for the use of Allen R. Fletcher. EVAN F. REES, [illegible] Sheriff.

TO THE HEART OF LEISURELAND

where woods are cool, streams alluring, vacations ideal. Between New York City (with Albany and Troy the gateways) and

Lake George
The Adirondacks
Lake Chaplain
The North and West

The logical route is "The Luxurious Way"

Largest and most magnificent river steamships in the world.

DAILY SERVICE

Send for free copy of Beautiful "Searchlight Magazine"

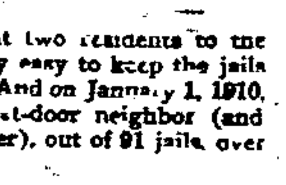
Hudson Navigation Co.

Pier 32, North River, NEW YORK

"The Searchlight Route"

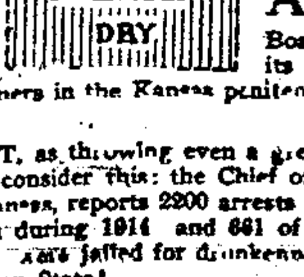
Facts Versus Fallacies

FACT is a real state of things. FALLACY is an apparently genuine but really illogical statement or argument.

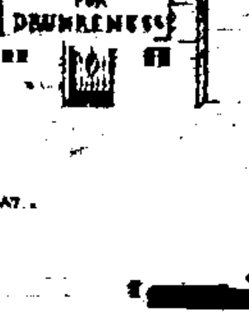


THE "dry" State of Kansas is usually pointed to with pride as an example of what Prohibition can do for a community, and attention is frequently called to the fact that in many counties of Kansas the jails are empty.

THE FALLACY of this statement is apparent when it is known that so sparsely settled is Kansas that in some counties of that State there are but two residents to the square mile and it is comparatively easy to keep the jails empty under those circumstances. And on January 1, 1910, in Nebraska, a sister State and next-door neighbor (and Nebraska is a license State, remember), out of 91 jails, over half of them 47—were empty!



ANOTHER FALLACY. In 1910 the entire State of Kansas had a population of 1,690,946. Yet the State Board of Control of Kansas, in its last report, conceded 892 prisoners in the Kansas penitentiary, and 4863 in the jails!



BUT, as throwing even a greater light on the situation, consider this: the Chief of Police of Topeka, Capital of Kansas, reports 2200 arrests in that city of 45,000 population during 1914 and 661 of these arrests over 30 per cent were jailed for drunkenness! Yet Kansas is a Prohibition State!

THE FALLACY of Prohibition is seldom easier proved than by the FACTS furnished by the prohibitionists!

Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association.

GREATEST NAVAL BATTLE IN WORLD

Twenty Five War Ships Sunk, 5000 Lives Lost By British, 3000 By the Germans

Between 125 and 150 warships of various classes as well as Zeppelins are believed to have taken part in the mighty sea battle between the British and German fleets in the North Sea last Wednesday, in which 25 ships at least were sunk.

At 3:15 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the German and British battle cruisers first met. Admiral Beatty was in command and immediately started his maneuver to cut off the German fleet's line of retreat.

Admiral Beatty's call for help was sent to the British main fleet and brought Admiral Jellicoe and an unknown number of British battleships to the scene. The main battle then ensued, with British battleships in direct engagement with German battleships.

Although no official information was forthcoming as to the British loss of life, belief was expressed that it would be above 6,000. This figure is based on reports made to port officials.

The aggregate tonnage of the ships lost on both sides is set at approximately 155,000 and the money value of the ships sunk is estimated at $155,000,000.

The British Admiralty denies the destruction of the English battleships Warspite and Marlborough, as claimed by Germany. Both are safe in port, an official said, though it is admitted they were damaged. "England still controls the North Sea," says the Admiralty.

The Admiralty in a statement given out Saturday afternoon admits that the 25,000-ton dreadnought Marlborough was torpedoed, but was able to get to port. The Warspite was damaged by gun fire. The Germans lost 14 warships, not counting a number of submarines that were destroyed. Among the German ships sunk was the predreadnought Westfalen. The Westfalen was built in 1908, had a tonnage of 18,000, cost $10,000,000 and carried 960 officers and men.

The Admiralty denies that Zeppelins played a prominent part in the fighting. One appeared on the scene, it was stated, but was quickly driven off by gun fire.

More than 6,000 British officers and men, including two Rear Admirals, were lost, indicating that all had stuck to their posts and died bravely, and according to the old naval tradition of England.

Eleven British ships took part in the action.

The fighting began at 3:15 o'clock Wednesday and the action between battleships ended at 10:12 o'clock Wednesday night, after which there was fighting between destroyers.

"Whatever the enterprise of the German fleet was it didn't come off," said a high Admiralty official. "The fact remain that we drove the whole German fleet back into their ports and waited on the spot in German waters till the next morning (Thursday) for it to come out again, which it didn't do. We then went leisurely home."

London Story of Great Sea Battle.

London—Picking its way from its base in the Kiel canal, the German high sea fleet last Wednesday afternoon emerged into the North Sea and off the coast of Jutland engaged a British fleet throughout the afternoon and night in what probably was the greatest naval battle in the world's history so far as tonnage engaged and tonnage destroyed was concerned.

When the battle ended Great Britain had lost the battle cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible, the cruisers Defence, Black Prince and Warrior, and eight torpedo boat destroyers, while the German battleship Pommern had been sent to the bottom by a torpedo and the cruiser Weisbaden sunk by the British gun fire. In addition several German torpedo craft were missing and the small cruiser Frauenlob had been last seen badly listed and was believed to have gone to the bottom. These losses have all been admitted by Great Britain and Germany.

Aside from Great Britain's conceded losses, Germany claims that the British battleship Warspite, sister ship of the Queen Elizabeth and one of the largest and most powerful ships afloat, has been sunk, that the battleship Marlborough, a vessel of 20,000 tons, had been hit by a torpedo and a submarine had been destroyed. Great Britain also added to Germany's acknowledged losses with the claim that one dreadnaught of the German Kaiser class—vessels of 24,700 tons and carrying a complement of 1,088 men—had been attacked and destroyed by British torpedo craft, that another battleship of the same class was believed to have been sunk by gun fire, that one battle cruiser had been blown up and two others damaged and that a submarine also had been sent to the bottom.

Great Britain's admitted loss in tonnage was 114,810 for the six battle cruisers. That of Germany, excluding the tonnage of the Weisbaden, of which vessel there is no record, was 15,712.

The tonnage of the capital ships sunk by the Japanese in their fight with the Russians in the battle of Tsushima in May, 1905, aggregated 93,000. Twenty-one Russian craft were destroyed in this battle, including six battleships and four cruisers. The remainder of the sunken craft comprised coast defense and special service vessels and torpedo boats.

Eight German Destroyers Were Lost.

A later dispatch from London says that the British admiralty officially

(Continued on page six)

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

Many Items of Interest From Nearby Towns and Neighboring Counties.

—Secretary of Agriculture Charles E. Patton has ordered 53 prosecutions for violations of the State fertilizer law.

—Messrs. E. A. Veil and L. Snowiss, of Blossburg, have purchased the tan mill of the Pennsylvania Lumber Company at Galeton and will dismantle it and remove the lumber to Blossburg.

—In an automobile accident at Pittsburg a few days ago Thomas Daly, a former Covington boy, was killed. Two of his sisters were in Covington at the time of the accident, visiting relatives.

—W. S. Merrill, of Williamsport, was taken to Philadelphia a few days ago where he underwent a serious operation in a hospital. He was accompanied to Philadelphia by his father-in-law, R. A. DeCoursey, of Liberty.

—Between three and four thousand eggs of the ring necked pheasant will be distributed by the officials of the State Game Commission to the various parts of the State as a means of propagating that bird, within the next few weeks.

—During a ball game at Cherry Flats a few days ago Clyde Johnson, of Covington, collided with Leonard Miller, of Cherry Flats, knocking out the front teeth of the former and fracturing his cheek bone. He was taken to the Blossburg Hospital.

—Professor Lent of the Elkland schools recently introduced sewing into the various grades as part of the curriculum, which prompts a correspondent to remark that "If more practical things were taught in the public school and less of the stuff that one never can make use of in life, it would make for efficiency."

—Mrs. Jessie Secor, wife of DeForest Secor, of Marshlands, died suddenly last Wednesday evening, of apoplexy. She had been married to Mr. Secor only a few weeks. She was twice married. Her first husband, Charles Jackson, died about three years ago. The funeral was held last Sunday; burial in Wellsboro.

—Many of the letters Mrs. L. W. Zeaflea has sent from her home near Liberty to her aged father in Germany have never reached him, although she has refrained from mentioning the war and has left all envelopes unsealed. From a letter received from her parent several weeks ago, Mrs. Zeaflea gleans that although prices of foodstuffs are very high in the war country across the sea, there have been abundant crops of all grains.

—H. V. Sawyer, of Liberty, accompanied by the members of the Liberty High School graduating class, left Tuesday on a trip which will take them to Millerton, Sunbury and Harrisburg. They will visit manufacturing plants and other places of interest on their sight seeing trip and will take in all the interesting sights at the State Capital. The members of the class are Clara Belle Loudenslager, Mildred Sawyer, Helen Maneval and Francis Neal.

—John Shipman, Charles Rumsey, William Colony and John Bailey, a band of Mansfield veterans of the Civil War, gallantly came to the rescue of Comrade Harry C. Bailey, a one-armed veteran who has been so severely affected with rheumatism that he has been unable to make his garden. They presented themselves at the Bailey home the other day armed with hoes, rakes and seeds and when they retreated as the sunset gun was fired, Bailey's garden was planted to the last ditch.

SUIT FOR $89 COST $30,000.

Kansas Millers Defeat Railroads on Reciprocal Demurrage Law.

A law suit that began over the payment of an $89 claim and which has been in the Kansas and United States courts for ten years and has cost upward of $30,000 has just been ended. The Missouri Pacific Railroad has paid the final claims against it, and the bondsmen for the company have been released from further liability by the Kansas Supreme Court.

The Kansas Legislature of 1905 passed what is known as the reciprocal demurrage law. It provided that if a shipper did not unload his cars promptly the railroad could collect for the excess time, and if a shipper called for cars and did not get them promptly, the shipper might collect demurrage from the railroad.

The Larabee Milling Company, at Stafford, has track facilities with both the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroads through a connecting switch. During the car shortage in 1906 the company asked for cars from the Missouri Pacific. They failed to be put on the siding for some days thereafter, and the millers demanded the demurrage. The company refused to pay, and the suit was started over a claim of $89.

The case began in the Kansas Supreme Court as an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the Missouri Pacific to furnish cars. It was tried in the Supreme Court, and the millers won. The railroad appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The millers won again.

The law also provided that if a claim against the railroad was sustained the railroad would have to pay the attorney fees for the complainant. After winning the original case, the millers asked for attorney fees. This was refused, and the Kansas Supreme Court was asked to order the payment of the fees.

An order was finally made fixing the fee at little less than $30,000. The railroad refused to pay and went to the United States Supreme Court again. There the railroad won. Then was a new hearing in Kansas, and again the railroad appealed and won partially.

The case was recently returned to the Kansas court and the orders made to settle the suit as directed by the Supreme Court.

SCARED ROCKEFELLER.

Ended Contest With Ice Man Because Gasoline Cost So Much.

John D. Rockefeller, having spent $20,000 for a model ice plant, has decided to cease competing with local icemen at his home, Pocantico Hills, near Tarrytown, N. Y. It is said that the increased cost of gasoline hastened the money king's decision.

When a slight advance in the cost of gasoline causes a multi-millionaire to abandon a refrigerator plant erected at a cost of $20,000, it behooves the average man to question himself as to his own particular habits of thrift.

Statisticians say that America is the wealthiest of nations and at the same time the least thrifty. There are two barometers of thrift—savings banks and life insurance companies. According to all reports the savings banks are fairly well satisfied with the business they are doing, and the life insurance companies are doing more business than ever before in the history of the country.

Probably life insurance indicates most accurately just where the people of this country stand in the matter of thrift. While the assets of the life insurance companies have assumed a wonderful total, less than seven per cent. of the actual money value of the productive lives of this country have been covered by life insurance, while burnable property is covered by fire insurance to the extent of approximately eighty per cent.

What have the thrifty people of the United States accomplished during the past year by means of life insurance? A paper published in New York city in response to an inquiry has furnished the statistics of the life insurance business transacted during 1915. From these figures it is learned that the amount outstanding increased by $909,000,000 ordinary and $256,000,000 industrial, so that the total business now on the books of the companies is $18,337,491,235 ordinary and $4,388,050,222 industrial—making a grand total of life insurance protection to the extent of $22,725,541,457.

The assets of the various companies were increased over the preceding year by $246,000,000. The total assets of the various companies now reaches $5,186,591,538. Also there is found in the surplus account, including capital stock and amounts set aside for future distribution in the nature of premium refunds, $661,859,072.

Last year the thrifty people of America paid premiums to the sum of $782,705,994. These premiums, together with interest and other receipts, brought the total income of the companies up to $1,040,629,940. Policyholders and beneficiaries were paid a total of more than $10,000,000 weekly, or during the year the companies paid out on maturing claims $544,148,776. Forty-five per cent. of this amount was for death claims. One striking comparison of the statistics as furnished by the paper in question is to the effect that after these payments were made and after all other expenses were provided for, the companies saved from the income accounts approximately $247,000,000 which will be used for strengthening the protection back of their contracts." This indicates that policyholders benefited during the year by some $36,000,000 more than they paid to the companies.

THE SUIT SALE

AT

The Woman's Shop

goes merrily forward. The response to our notice of Suit-Clearing last week was the most remarkable we have ever experienced. We are literally swamped with buyers and still our assortment remains unexcelled.

Buy your Suit now. It is remarkably early for a reduction in price and you can get better goods, better colors and better values throughout the store than will be possible at a later date.

Why wait? You will never buy equal values for less money.

We almost daily receive new shipments of Wash Dresses, Wash Skirts, Middies, Etc.

We are showing the most remarkable collection of House Dresses for $1, that we have ever seen. The price is not unusual but these dresses for that price are.

FINKELSTEIN & MACK

WELLSBORO, PA.

—The light of the sun is 600,000 times greater than the full moon.

Help Wanted.

Experienced, reliable farm help. Good positions, good wages. Also lacking men for steady work. Come quick. Empire Agency, Castle St., Geneva, N. Y.

8 Passenger Trains a Day

Stop at this beautiful farm of 80 level acres. Think of it! A farm with better train services than many towns possess.

Buildings sufficient to hold all crops. Plenty of good water. 3 miles to town market. 17 miles to city of 15,000.

Here is a good bargain for some progressive man.

For further details address

KITCHEN & BLATCHLEY

Real Estate Agency

69 Main St., WELLSBORO, PA.

Get Prompt Relief For That Cold.

The same old reliable remedy your parents used is still the most dependable and surest for coughs, colds and throat affections. Be sure and get the genuine Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Try Pike's Toothache Drops.

Agents Wanted—Men or Women.

For the famous Dorsey line of Household Specialties. Sell like wild fire. Send at once for free [illegible] Dorsey Mfg. Co., Wellsboro, Pa. May 18-8t.

For Sale.

One birch distillery in good condition.

C. W. HAINES & SON,

June 8, 1916. Marsh Creek, Pa.

Live Stock.

At the stock yards in Wellsboro. Highest market price paid for veal calves, hogs, lambs, springing cows and beef cattle. Next shipment Saturday, June 17th.

LOUIS KENDRICK,
R. D. 6, Wellsboro, Pa.

May 1, 1914-tf. Farmers' Phone 11 AA.

Orphans' Court Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following inventories of real and personal estate of [illegible] to be retained by the widows and children of decedents, will be presented in the Orphans' Court to be held at the court house in Wellsboro, in Tioga county, Pa., on MONDAY, JULY 3, 1916, at two o'clock p. m., for confirmation nisi, and will be finally confirmed on MONDAY, JULY 3, 1916, at two o'clock p. m., unless cause be shown why said accounts should not be confirmed:

Estate of Hollis B. Brooks, late of Wellsboro, deceased, widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Charles P. Gill, late of Brookfield, deceased, widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of John Patterson, late of Covington boro, deceased, widow's inventory of personal property.

Estate of Amos E. Smith, late of Farmington, deceased, widow's inventory of personal property and real estate.

Estate of William E. Sedinger, late of Jackson township, widow's inventory of personal property.

WILLIAM S. WOODHOUSE,

June 8-4t. Clerk.

THAT SUMMER SUIT

Don't Be Content With An Ordinary Style In An Insipid, Lifeless Pattern This Trip

WE have Summer Suits with the summer spirit and in the right summer colorings—young men's models that show their class and quality. Right models for the conservative men in in regulars, stouts and extra sizes.

You will find our store sparkling with the popular greys, some in stripes, others flecked with colors in pleasing mixtures—all style leaders. Also you will find many favorite blues in plain serge and fancy blue worsteds.

What would be more pleasure to us than have you call and look them over? We invite you to try Phillips first.

Extra Special!

Young Men's Pinch-Back Suits

in New Summer Patterns at

$12.50 & $15.00

Latest Shapes

in Straw Hats and Panama Hats

A Large Assortment to Select from

50c to $6.00

Try a Pair of Crawford Oxfords

with the feature at the heel eliminating the usual blister that come with most oxfords. Very neat lasts in Tans, Gun Metals and Patents.

Sport Shirts

for Men and Boys as Low as 50c

The Sport Shirt and the Sport Tie add tone and comfort on a hot day.

For Men's Wear : Try Phillips First

JOSEPH PHILLIPS & SON

Outfitters to Men Folks : Odd Fellows Block

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of HOLLIS B. BROOKS, late of Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present the same for the undersigned.

WALTER SHERWOOD,

Wellsboro, June [illegible] 1916-6t. Executor.

Proclamation in Divorce.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To LEONA M. BURDIC, greeting: Whereas, DeWitt Clinton Burdic did on the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1916, prefer his petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Tioga, Pennsylvania, praying that for causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony entered into with you the said Leona M. Burdic. We therefore command you that setting aside all manner of business and excuses whatever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Wellsboro, at the Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said County on the fourth Monday of June next, to answer the petition or libel of the said DeWitt Clinton Burdic, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said DeWitt Clinton Burdic, your husband, should not be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of General Assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable Sevellon F. Channell, President Judge of our said Court at Wellsboro, Pa., the 22d day of May, A. D. 1916. Edson J. Catlin, Prothonotary.

EVAN P. REES,

June 1, 1916-4t. Sheriff.

Proclamation in Divorce.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To LULU BULL, greeting: Whereas, Arleigh Bull, did on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1916, prefer his petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Tioga, Pennsylvania, praying that for causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony entered into with you the said Lulu Bull. We therefore command you that setting aside all manner of business and excuses whatever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Wellsboro at the Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said County on the fourth Monday of June next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Arleigh Bull, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Arleigh Bull, your husband, should not be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of General Assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable Sevellon F. Channell, President Judge of our said Court at Wellsboro, Pa., the 22d day of May, A. D. 1916. Edson J. Catlin, Prothonotary.

EVAN P. REES,

June 1, 1916-4t. Sheriff.

Proclamation in Divorce.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To WILLIAM ROACH, greeting: Whereas, Margaret Roach did on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1916, prefer her petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Tioga, Pennsylvania, praying that for causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony entered into with you the said William Roach. We therefore command you that setting aside all manner of business and excuses whatever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Wellsboro at the Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the said County on the fourth Monday of June next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Margaret Roach, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Margaret Roach, your wife, should not be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of General Assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable Sevellon F. Channell, President Judge of our said Court at Wellsboro, Pa., the 23d day of May, A. D. 1916. Edson J. Catlin, Prothonotary.

EVAN P. REES,

June 1, 1916-4t. Sheriff.

Executor's Sale.

Estate of THEODORE CHURCH, late of Deerfield township, deceased. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Tioga county, the undersigned Executor of the last will of said decedent, will sell at public vendue or outcry at the Court House in the Court House in Wellsboro, Pa., on FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described lot of land, situate in Deerfield township, Tioga county, PA.:

Bounded on the north by lands of Mary Clark, on the east by land of [illegible], on the south by the public road known as the [illegible] Road" and on the west by lands of Annie Gardner. Containing thirty-five acres of land, more or less, all cleared, about twenty-five acres under cultivation, with a one and one-half story framed dwelling house with wing attached, a framed gambrel roofed barn 30x40 feet, a one story frame shop, other outbuildings, an apple orchard, and other fruit and ornamental trees thereon, and watered by a running brook, three springs and an artesian well.

Terms of Sale—One fourth cash at time of sale, balance cash on confirmation of sale.

NEWBURY CHURCH,
Executor.
Knoxville, Pa., R. D. 2.

June 8, 1916-3t.

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the executors, administrators, guardians, etc., named below, have filed their accounts in the Register's office for Tioga county, Pa., and that the said accounts will be presented in the Orphans' Court to be held at the court house in Wellsboro, in said county, on MONDAY, JULY 3, 1916, at two o'clock p. m., for confirmation nisi, and will be finally confirmed on MONDAY, JULY 10, 1916, unless cause be shown why said accounts should not be confirmed:

First and final account of Floyd Adams, Administrator of the estate of Robert S. Adams, late of Jackson township, deceased.

Second and final account of Mary V. Bottom, Executrix of the will of Jerome Bottom, late of Elkland, deceased, as stated by Joseph B. Redfield, Administrator of the estate of Mary V. Bottom, deceased.

Second and partial account of Minnie L. Clark, Executrix of the will of J. Miller Clark, late of Mansfield, deceased.

Final account of F. M. Patchen and W. H. Olney, Executors of the will of H. Clemons, late of Covington, deceased.

First and final account of Mary English, Administratrix of the estate of John H. English, late of Morris, deceased.

Final account of Olive C. Ferry, Executor of the will of Florence S. Ferry, late of Middlebury, deceased.

First and final account of Clark B. Smith, Administrator, c. t. a., d. b. n., of the estate of Kevin Miller, late of Jackson, deceased.

First and final account of S. A. Spencer, Executor of the will of James C. Spencer, late of Wellsboro, deceased.

First and final account of Harvey B. Leach, Administrator of the estate of Edwin Schuler, late of Mansfield, deceased.

First and final account of Mary B. Taylor, Executrix of the will of Edward L. Taylor, late of Shippen, deceased.

First and partial account of Robert A. Wakley, Administrator of the estate of W. O. Wakley, late of Knoxville, deceased.

WILLIAM S. WOODHOUSE,

June 8-4t. Register.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias and levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the court house in Wellsboro, Pa., on MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1916, at one o'clock p. m., the following described property in Tioga county, Pa.:

1. All that lot of land situate in Charleston township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north and east by lands of Seymour [illegible], on the south by the M. E. Church [illegible] lot; and on the west by [illegible] in the village of East Charleston. Containing [illegible] acres of land, more or less. Being the same lands conveyed to Ashley H. Kinnan by F. B. Eaton and wife by deed dated April 30, 1912, and recorded in Deed Book No. 143 at page two, etc., on which is situated two frame dwellings, a frame barn and other outbuildings, and fruit and ornamental trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Ashley H. Kinnan, suit of Charles L. Johnson.

2. All that certain part or parcel of land situate in the township of Tioga and State of Pennsylvania, with a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a maple tree in the west branch of Crooked creek, the southwest corner of lands conveyed by P. H. Seymour and wife to R. F. H. McAllister; thence down said Crooked creek [illegible] (15) degrees [illegible], thirty-two and eight-tenths (32.8) rods to a stake; thence north [illegible] and one-half [illegible] west, [illegible] rods to a post in [illegible] of the highway; thence along the [illegible] of the highway south, eleven and [illegible] degrees east, eighteen and forty [illegible] rods to the place of beginning. Containing [illegible] acres of land, more or less. All improved, with [illegible] frame dwelling house [illegible] barn [illegible] To be sold as the property of Katherine Forsythe [illegible] suit of [illegible].

EVAN P. REES,

June 1-4t. Sheriff.